

MONTREAL TALKS TO VANCOUVER

Demonstration Last Evening When Prominent Guests Con- versed with Friends on the Coast 4,227 Miles Away.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—The Bell Telephone Company this evening successfully demonstrated the Montreal-Vancouver line, said to be the longest ear-to-ear circuit in the world, 4,227 miles, the New York-San Francisco line, recently opened, being 3,400 miles in length. The demonstration took place in the Ritz-Carlton ball room, where more than 100 prominent citizens were seated as guests of the Bell Telephone Company, with C. E. Sise, general manager, presiding. A small telephonic receiver was placed at the disposition of the guests at the head table.

Lord Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., had a short conversation with F. W. Peters, superintendent of the C. P. R. in Vancouver; Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, manager of the Bank of Montreal, talked to Douglas R. Clarke, at the Vancouver branch of the Bank of Montreal, and Ald. Leslie Boyd, of Montreal, congratulated Mayor McBeth on his elevation to the chief magistracy of Vancouver.

The demonstration included chats with San Francisco, and concluded with God Save the King, being given by a gramophone at Vancouver, while the Bell Telephone Company's guests in the Ritz-Carlton in Montreal were standing.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

FOURTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Frederick S. Jackson, Mount Dennis (Ont.); William C. Peppell, England.

Previously reported missing, now reported buried in Germany—Walter Latimer, England.

NINTH BATTALION.

Seriously ill—John Laster, Edmonton (Alb.).

Wounded—Edward Grey, Edmonton (Alb.); STEPHEN P. BROWN, HILLTOWN (N. B.); William Thomas as Madge, England; Roland Ardill, England.

Suffering from shell shock—Frank Booth, England.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded—James Davie, Scotland.

Wounded—Arthur G. Wilde, England; John L. Breston, England.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Wounded—GEORGE SHARPE, MACCAN (N. S.).

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Wounded—GUY R. McLAY, MOORES MILLS (N. B.).

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.

Slightly wounded—George R. Scott, Kenora (Ont.).

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.

Killed in action—Corporal Stewart Collin, Red Deer (Alb.).

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Sergeant Stanley Palmer, England.

FIRST CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Wounded—Sergeant John W. Plimmer, England.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Died of wounds—James Bartlett, England.

Wounded—Henry G. Hawkins, Medicine Hat (Alb.); Harold A. Blakey, England.

FIFTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Wounded—William Bradley, Ottawa.

FIRST FIELD COMPANY, FIRST CANADIAN DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Wounded—Corporal John O. Brown, England.

HOPEWELL HILL NOTES

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 13.—A stranger recently spent the night in the school house here, occupying the rooms of the advanced department, where he secured cozy quarters by the liberal use of the janitor's kindling wood. Entrance was made at one of the windows, the stranger snoring in the hall of learning, the wayfarer, it is understood, called on a nearby resident for his breakfast. On account of some uneasiness among the residents along his route the stranger ran into the arms of the law at Hillsboro and was taken before the police magistrate and an investigation held with the result that the traveler, who claimed he was engaged in honing razors, was allowed to go on his way, it being considered there was no evidence on which to detain him.

Private Joe E. Smith of the 104th Battalion, Sussex, spent a few days at his home here last week.

Walter E. Morris, railway mail clerk of St. John, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morris, Albert.

A. W. Bray, judge of probate, and M. B. Dixon, K.C., returned on Saturday from a business trip to St. John.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Irving, regret to learn of the illness of their son, Paul, 19 years of age, who has developed serious tubercular trouble.

FAMOUS YORK MIDGET DEAD

New York, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Relatives of Edmund Newell, Jr., a famous midget, who was widely known in the circus and theatrical worlds as "Major" Newell, have received news of his death in Liverpool last week. He was a son of Mrs. Sarah E. Newell, of Newark, N. J.

Newell was twenty-four inches in height, and carried twenty-seven pounds when he married Minnie Warren, another famous midget. At thirty-five he attained a height of four feet. His first wife having died, he married again, this time a woman of ordinary height. He leaves wife and two children, the latter well-known on the English stage. Newell was sixty years old.

Bitter Fighting Saw Russian Capture of Erzerum; Canadian Loss Small in Repulse of German Attack

MINING AND ARTILLERY FIGHTING RELIEVING INFANTRY IN THE WEST

Estimates from Petrograd place the number of troops in the Turkish garrison at Erzerum, the capture of which has been announced, at 100,000 men. The guns numbered more than 1,000. But it has not yet been officially stated that all of these troops and guns were taken by the Russians.

That the fighting before the fortress fell was terrific is indicated by a Constantinople report, which, although not announcing the capture of Erzerum, says that in the last three days before the communication was issued the Russians had lost 5,000 men killed.

Both Berlin and Paris report that there have been no important developments on the battle line in France and Belgium. On the Russian front there have been artillery engagements and isolated infantry actions at various points. In East Galicia hostilities have almost ceased for the present.

The Italians are still engaged in shelling the positions taken from them recently by the Austrians on the Bombon sector, and also are keeping up their artillery actions against the bridgeheads at Tolmino and Gorizia. An infantry attack against Monte San Michele is reported by Vienna to have been repulsed.

There still remains a hitch in the negotiations between the United States and Germany over the sinking of the Lusitania. The state department has announced that the controversy is not susceptible of settlement while Germany's memorandum regarding armed merchantmen remains inconsistent with the assurances previously given by the government by Germany with regard to the sinking of vessels by submarines.

ADDITIONAL PRISONERS IN PORTS.

Petrograd, Feb. 17, via London, Feb. 18.—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"Caucasian front: It has been learned further that twenty-five more guns have been seized in the Erzerum first line forts, and that thirty-nine officers and 1,413 Ankaris prisoners were taken in the region of Fort Taft, twenty versts from Erzerum. Our troops occupied the Erzerum fortress.

"The registration of prisoners and taking stock of the booty is proceeding."

ON THE ROAD TO TEBRIZ.

London, Feb. 18.—The Russian forces have reached the town of Baiburt, according to an Athens despatch to the Daily News. Baiburt is 75 miles northwest of Erzerum, on the road to Tebriz.

BRITISH HOLD RIM OF CAESAR.

London, Feb. 17.—The British official statement on the campaign in the western zone, issued tonight, says:

"Early this morning the enemy sprang two mines, one near Ypres, the other south of Loos. After the explosion of the latter the enemy attempted to occupy the crater, but was driven back by our fire. We held the near rim of the crater."

"Today our artillery bombarded the enemy trenches near the Hohenzollern railroad, east of Arras. Between the Ypres-Comines canal and the Ypres-Comines railway, the situation is unchanged."

MOVING TROOPS UNDER FIRE.

Paris, Feb. 17, via London, 10:45 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

TWO ZEPPELINS WERE LOST IN LAST GERMAN RAID ON ENGLAND

London, Feb. 18.—That one of the Zeppelins in the recent raid on England was damaged by the British gunfire and later lost at sea, and that there is good reason to believe another had been damaged, and put out of action, was the statement made in the house of lords by Earl Kitchener, the British war secretary.

Earl Kitchener announced in the house of lords today the British accounted for one ship, which was lost at sea, and that there was good reason to believe a second airship had been put out of action.

Lord Kitchener added:

"Up to the present time a hostile air invasion of England has had no influence whatever on the military conduct of the war, and regrettable as is the loss of citizen life and damage to private property, I do not believe the people desire to give too great importance to these attacks or to allow them to affect military operations."

"It must be realized that in war it is not always possible to insure safety everywhere and some risks must be accepted in order to be strong at important points."

IT IS BEYOND OUR POWER TO GUARANTEE THESE SHORES FROM A REPEATED OF THESE AIR INCURSIONS BUT WE SHALL MAKE THEM MORE COSTLY EACH TIME.

THREE-FOLD DEFENCE.

Outlining the system of air defence in Great Britain, Lord Kitchener said:

"The defence is three-fold: First, good advance information regarding the movements of hostile aircraft; second, defence by anti-aircraft artillery; third, attacks on raiders by aeroplanes."

"As regards the first, we now have a system which gives us sufficient warning of impending arrival and probable movements of the enemy. As to artillery, the construction of aircraft guns now has precedence over other ordnance, and now the guns as fast as produced will be distributed to the best advantage throughout the country."

"Attack by aeroplanes at night is attended with great difficulties, but I believe that with more extended practice, we shall overcome the difficulties."

"The government will leave no stone unturned in efforts to improve to the utmost our defence against Zeppelins," declared Lord Kitchener. "The responsibility for defence will be in the hands of Viscount French, with Sir Percy Scott as his chief adviser."

In reply to a question regarding the use of aeroplanes at night, Lord Kitchener said no order had ever yet been sent to a pilot of the royal flying corps to make an ascent at night to attack a Zeppelin. He added:

"Notice is given to each station when the time comes to ascend to intercept a Zeppelin. The decision as to whether to fly or not is left to the senior officer on the spot. It is decided that the weather conditions are favorable, he is the first to ascend."

British Campaigns In Africa Prosper

London, Feb. 17.—The British official statement issued tonight on the African campaign says:

"The general officer commanding the British forces in East Africa states that on the 12th inst., a reconnaissance in force was carried out against Salaita Hill (to the east of the enemy's position) and ascertain his strength. The hill was found to be strongly held, and the main German reserves were ascertained to be in the neighborhood."

"One casualty amounted to 172, of whom 139 were in the Second South African Brigade, which had their first experience in bush fighting."

"The branch railway has now been carried to Njoro, two and a half miles from Salaita."

KAMERUN CONQUERED.

The following official communication referring to the operations in the Kamerun region of Africa was issued tonight:

"A telegram, dated Feb. 16, from General Dobbell (the French commander-in-chief) states that he has received information from General Aymard that the French have closed the frontier up to Njoro and all east thereof. The camp region contains has a few miles to traverse to close the line from the sea."

"The operations are now proceeding rapidly and a complete conquest of Kamerun is complete, with the exception of the isolated position of Moore Hill. The German commandant Zimmermann succeeded in making his escape into Spanish territory."

NEWFOUNDLAND ALSO ADOPTS POLICY OF DOUBLING FORCES

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 17.—Plans for a campaign to double Newfoundland's complement of soldiers and sailors in active service were completed tonight. So far 1,200 naval reservists and 2,000 soldiers have been enlisted and sent to England.

Owing to the difference in pay between the naval and the military branches of the service, more difficulty is anticipated in doubling the number of naval reserves than of soldiers, notwithstanding that this is essentially a maritime community. The blue-jackets are controlled directly by the British naval authorities, and receive the regular pay of sixty cents a day, while the soldiers, on the other hand, are maintained by the colony, and are paid \$1.10 a day, like the Canadian troops.

This discrepancy tends to diminish naval enlistments, although Newfoundland sailors are greatly in demand by the naval authorities because of their knowledge of the coast, which makes them especially valuable for the auxiliary work of the trawling fleet, such as minesweeping and submarine chasing.

KING PETER HAS NO REPROACH FOR FAITHFUL ALLIES

Athens, Feb. 17, via London, Feb. 18.—King Peter of Serbia, at present in virtual exile on the island of Euboea in the Aegean Sea, in a statement to an Associated Press correspondent expresses his great gratitude to the people of the United States for the relief work done by Americans among the sick and wounded and starving Serbian people.

King Peter also took occasion to say that for those of Serbia's allies who had remained faithful he had no reproach. "They came to our aid too late to save us," he said, "but they came."

A Leak Through Holland.

London, Feb. 18.—The Daily Mail declares that the failure of the Netherlands Overseas Trust to prevent supplies from reaching the enemy has become so apparent that a new arrangement to control supplies through Holland will be shortly announced.

Argentine Holds Segs.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 17.—The government has decided to prohibit the exportation of sugar.

NO OFFER MADE BY GERMANY TO RESTORE BELGIUM

Sir Edward Grey Disposes of This Story by Blunt Answers in House

POLISH RELIEF AT MERCY OF GERMANS

First Lord of Admiralty Balfour Answers Criticisms of Government's Handling of Shipping—Should Owners Complain With Rates Exorbitantly High?

London, Feb. 17.—Great Britain has not refused to allow food to reach Poland, according to a statement made by Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, in reply to a question in the house of commons today.

The foreign secretary added that the Entente Allied governments had been approached with a request to permit food to be sent to Poland under neutral control, but that the Allies had replied they could not consider the question until the various "methods of spoliation" employed by the Central Powers had expired. Otherwise, he said, it would be merely to supply food to the Germans.

Belgian Story Denied.

Laurence Ginnell, Nationalist member of parliament for the north division of West Meath, made the allegation that pressure has been used by the Entente Allies to dissuade the Belgian government from accepting from Germany an offer to re-establish the integrity of Belgium, to restore her independence and fully compensate her for damages sustained.

This brought a blunt answer from the foreign secretary, who said: "The statement made in question is entirely untrue."

Sir Edward added that he believed the statement of an offer being made to Belgium was also untrue.

Shipping Management Discussed.

Debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was continued by Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary, who moved his shipping amendment. He declared that the present shortage of shipping was due to improper handling of the problem. The ships requisitioned had not been economically used, he declared, and consequently vast larger numbers had been requisitioned than were necessary under the management he suggested.

Mr. Peeto asserted that the gigantic profits being made by shippers were also the outcome of mismanagement by the British shipping companies. Sir Edward, however, had been questioned, and the remaining third had been allowed to proceed on the ordinary lines of supply and demand, he said, and which were absolutely absurd, he insisted.

Arthur S. Benn, member for Plymouth, seconded the amendment.

Mr. Balfour's Reply.

A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, in replying, said he thought the shipping committee of the House of Commons, as a whole, are not over-served, desired to herewith make a renewed presentation to your excellency in this respect.

"Of late the British authorities have violated the mail traffic. Parcel post from one neutral country to another is being unloaded in British ports, and the contents are being seized. While parcel post is not protected through the Hague postal convention, it nevertheless seems to me that the violation of the rules of the British procedure, in the form and extensiveness practised, would be invalid even with regard to ordinary express goods, and that this seems particularly evident when the seizure of parcel post is directed against a means of conveyance under guarantee of sovereign powers. Besides, great personal inconvenience is connected with seizure of this kind."

Censoring First Class Mail Illegal?—"However, England's present practice of censoring also first class mail, sent by neutral vessels from one neutral country to another, is an even greater violation of the rights accorded neutral powers by the rules of international law. It is not necessary to particularly point out how contrary this practice is to the stipulations in the above-mentioned Hague convention, which stipulations or rules must be considered to have been in existence even before the promulgation of this convention."

"The royal government now, therefore, appeals to the government of the United States for co-operation for the purpose of seeking to bring the discontinuance of violation of international law, at least so far as the same concerns first class mail, and it solicits as early an answer as possible, whether your excellency is willing to take appropriate action, in co-operation with the royal government, and eventually the governments of other neutral countries, for the purpose of causing that the rule which the question involves—and which is one of the fundamental stipulations of international law—be observed."

"WHOLE PLATOONS" OF ENEMY'S DEAD.

"There are lots of Germans in our trenches, whole platoons of them," reads the report received today, "but they are dead Germans, and our losses are slight."

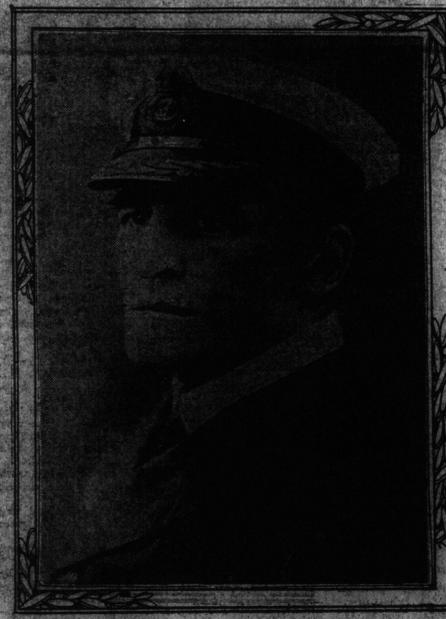
The trenches attacked extended over a front of about 4,000 yards, and those evacuated were re-taken. It is not stated what battalions figured in the engagement. (See also page 4.)

ment or control on the part of the government.

The board of trade has made the largest possible use of expert advice. Lord Carson's committee has control of shipping to the fullest extent. In fact, the control is now so wide and adequate that no British vessel can go anywhere or trade anywhere without permission of one kind or another.

"Certain steps are being taken to alleviate the difficulties of the shipping problem. The first necessity is to get rid of the congestion in our ports, and measures are now under way to achieve this. Then there is shipbuilding, in which respect the navy has been the greatest competitor of the mercantile marine. But the admiralty has already permitted us to build forty-five merchant ships, while a number of others which are under construction have now been classified as war work. We also have done a little to make ends meet by restricting imports."

THE GALLANT COMMANDER OF THE SAUCY ARETHUSA.



Commander Tyrwhitt, hero of the last North Sea battle of the war, and of many other daring exploits. He has been offered bigger ships, but has refused to leave the Arethusa.

CANADIAN LOSSES NOT ABOVE NORMAL

Many Germans in First Line of Trenches But They Are Dead

Sir Sam Hughes Tells Story of Gallant Stand of Canadians in Another Ypres Battle—Attack on Front of Two and One-half Miles Brings No Result But Heavy Losses to Enemy.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—"Not a solitary foot of our trenches is in the possession of the enemy. The Germans got into them at many points and are still there, but they are dead."

That was the terse way in which Major-General Sir Sam Hughes described in the commons this afternoon the result of the German offensive of the past few days on the British and Canadian front. He was answering a question from E. M. MacDonald as to the published report that the Canadians had suffered in the recent heavy fighting, LESS THAN TEN CANADIANS KILLED.

General Sir Sam said that while he had as yet received no official report his information was that the Germans had attacked the British and Canadian lines east and southeast of Ypres following a very heavy bombardment of two or three days. The Canadian troops, he said, did not seem to have suffered nearly as much as might have been expected from the severity of the bombardment. Casualty reports for the last three days showed less than ten killed, and only about thirty or forty wounded. This was just about the normal number of daily casualties which have been coming in recently under normal conditions.

To your correspondent, General Hughes said that the Canadians had apparently been well sheltered during the bombardment and the effectiveness of the defenses which had been strengthened by the Canadians during the past few months of comparative immunity from attack, had been remarkably demonstrated.

The Germans, said Sir Sam, had evidently done their best but the Canadians had stood their ground and had met the final rush German dead would be a heavy one.

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SWEDEN MAKING BID FOR ACTION AGAINST BRITAIN

Note to United States Asks Co-operation in Protest at Mail Detention

CHARGE VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

"Only Few Rules Observed and it is Feared That Also These Remaining Few Will Be Violated"—Delay of First-Class Mail Chief Grievance.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Another note from Sweden has been addressed to the state department, through Minister Ekengren, appealing to the United States for co-operation with the Swedish government and other neutral nations to maintain the preservation of rules of international law concerning the protection of neutral commerce and navigation. Action is proposed particularly against Great Britain, because of the detention of mail by that country, and other aggressions against Sweden regarded by Sweden as unwarranted.

Secretary of State Lansing informed the minister, it was learned today, that he could not answer the note until the conference with Germany over the East-land case was settled.

Full Text of Note.

This latest communication addressed to Secretary Lansing, and signed by Mr. Ekengren, was presented recently, after much a proposal had been advanced and discussed from time to time, but until today the fact did not become known. Following is the text of the note:

"I have been instructed by your excellency the minister for foreign affairs at Stockholm to address the following to your excellency:

"The royal government has, during the present war, from time to time proposed to your excellency, that through co-operation it be sought to maintain and preserve certain important rules of international law, which concern protection of neutral commerce and navigation, and which are being violated by Great Britain."

"The violation of existing rules of international law, regardless of protests, increased until at present only a few rules, serving as protection to neutral commercial intercourse, are observed by Great Britain, and it is feared that also these remaining few will be violated."

"His majesty's government, which is deeply conscious of its responsibility to not omit any measure tending to prevent such an eventuality, and well aware of the danger for the future if these rules, which are of infinite worth to civilization, as a whole, are not preserved, desired to herewith make a renewed presentation to your excellency in this respect."

Parcel Post Not Under Hague Law.

"Of late the British authorities have violated the mail traffic. Parcel post from one neutral country to another is being unloaded in British ports, and the contents are being seized. While parcel post is not protected through the Hague postal convention, it nevertheless seems to me that the violation of the rules of the British procedure, in the form and extensiveness practised, would be invalid even with regard to ordinary express goods, and that this seems particularly evident when the seizure of parcel post is directed against a means of conveyance under guarantee of sovereign powers. Besides, great personal inconvenience is connected with seizure of this kind."

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"55TH SECOND BEST BATTALION EVER COMING TO ENGLAND"

New Brunswick Boys Ready to Move End of January After Taking Vigorous Course

Lieut. A. N. Carter Writes of Delight of His Men in Kitchener's Army With Made-in-Canada Socks—His Brother Training in England With Princess Pats.

A member of the 55th battalion, writing to a friend in the city from Bramshott Camp, England, under date of Jan. 25, says: "Nearly every conceivable form of modern war is practiced in the camp here. Daily parties may be seen marching away with pick and shovel to acquire efficiency in trench digging; another party is arrayed before some dummies and are learning the agility necessary in all bayonet charges, yet another is learning the art of bayonet throwing. Companies may also be observed marching to the ranges, where a rigid course in marksmanship is followed. Together with the football, cross country hunting, boxing and other competitions have a place. "The sporting side of the soldier's life is not being neglected, and a syllabus has been prepared in which bayonet fighting, football, cross country hunting, boxing and other competitions have a place. "Private A. Winchester is acting corporal whilst employed on military police duty. He is a very jolly lad and favored us with a pretty song after dinner. Really I cannot tell of the wonderful way we were used. We certainly are fighting for a nation of noble men and women. There was also Lord Osborne and his lady. She gave me a bunch of holly across the table. There was a young officer who had lost his eyesight. He was a pitiful sight."

Victoria County Does Well. Discussing recruiting in Victoria county, the Victoria County News says that so far two hundred men have gone from that county during the past six months. Recruiting Officer Wootton says that he is confident Victoria county will do even better in the next six months.

A Crowd of Happy "Tommys." E. S. Carter, of Robesay, has received a very interesting letter from his son, Lieutenant A. N. Carter. Lieutenant Carter is well known here, and was a Rhodes scholar in attendance at Oxford University when he broke out.

Private Carter Enjoys the Life. Private George E. Carter, a brother of Lieut. Carter, and himself a member of the Princess Patricia's reserves in England, writes to his father, saying that he is having a very good time. He was largely taken up with shooting at the Hythe ranges some three miles distant from the camp at Shorncliffe. The daily routine has consisted of several hours of target practice, and at 4.45 with full pack. The men usually get back to the camp about three in the afternoon and have a hot meal. Bread and butter is usually carried along and jam and canned fruit is served out for dinner. Each of these three messes are appointed in each of the following days. Their duties are to set the tables, go to the cook house for the grub and serve it. They also have to wash all dishes, tables and benches and sweep the floor. They also look after the but general for the day. The food comes from the cook house in large pans and the tea in buckets, two buckets for each hut. No word, he says, has yet come to whether he will move, but the usual crop of rumors is afloat.

Private Carter states that with the extra work he finds himself considerably improving in condition, and that he is gaining in weight. He believes that when the big drive does come the Allies will work together and complete success should result.

Private A. N. Carter, who has charge of the ranch, found that the skin was not injured. Sackville certainly showed up well last week from the standpoint of recruits says the Tribune of that place. Following the patriotic sermon and the mass meeting of a week ago Sunday recruits began to come in at a very satisfactory rate. It will be remembered that he signed on at the close of the mass meeting and that another came in Monday morning. Then the record for the three days ending Wednesday night was eleven, making fourteen for the four days beginning Sunday and ending Wednesday night. Since that time six additional recruits have enlisted, making the record for the week twenty, which is one to be proud of. This is the answer to those who have been criticizing Sackville for lack of interest. Just Like Home. Private Blair Gibson, of the 55th in a recent letter to relatives in London, mentions a recent trip to London from Bramshott Camp, where the regiment is now stationed. While walking down a street, he first met a mounted soldier with the 5th Mounted Rifles. While in the metropolis he also ran across William Walsh, who went over with the 23rd, but is now in the pay and record office, London. Another Monctonian he met was Arthur Stone, of the 2nd P. I. Siege Battery. Blair says it is so warm over in England now that the boys of the

MEMBERS OF 26TH CAPTURE GUNS?

Moncton Hears Wm. McBeath Has Won Honors for Gallantry

CAPT. G. G. CORBETT HOME ON LEAVE

Pte. Drew Saw George Saul Breathe His Last—Siege Batteries Doing Good Work But Comparatively Safe

Private S. S. Drew, machine-gun section, 26th battalion, of this city, in a letter to his sister, Mrs. R. H. Irwin of 60 Gilbert's Lane, tells of witnessing the death of Private George Saul of St. John. He was in the same trench when Saul was hit by a bullet, which struck him in forehead and passed out through the back of his head. He lived nearly two hours, but, of course, did not recover consciousness. Speaking of the siege batteries he says: "They are among the best corps in the field. They are stationed miles behind the firing line and are almost as safe as if they were at home."

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A FIGHTING FATHER AND SON

Cost of Printing The Voters' Lists

In the House of Commons on Feb. 7 A. K. Maclean, M. P., asked:

1. What quantity of the voters' lists for general elections was printed in 1915, outside of the King's printer's office?

2. By what persons or firms was the printing performed, and what were the respective amounts charged by the addressees or persons referred to respectively? Mr. Blonid brought down the following return in reply to Mr. Maclean's question:

Table with columns: Name of District, Amount Paid, Where Printed. Lists include Hants (N.S.), Kings (N.S.), Yarmouth and Clare (N.S.), Halifax City (N.S.), etc.

55th are able to go ground in their shirt sleeves. On the Sicilian. There were five maritime province soldiers returning. Corporal A. R. Goucher, son of Rev. W. C. Goucher, pastor of Union street Baptist church in St. Stephen, N. B. was among the number. He was a member of the 26th Battalion and was invalided home as a result of sickness brought on by exposure in the trenches. For three months he fought against the Hun and was fortunate in escaping without a scratch, although he was engaged in many severe conflicts with the Germans. He was a member of A. Company, first in charge of Major McKenzie and later under Major Brown. During the memorable engagement when his company charged the German crater he took an active part and although bullets hissed all around him he escaped without a scratch. He said the raid on the crater took place one afternoon. He explained how the smoke bombs had been thrown out and then the order was passed around to charge the enemy trench. Out of his platoon of fifty soldiers seven returned uninjured. Corporal Goucher was stricken with pleurisy and was sent to England. He said he hated to leave his comrades behind and would willingly rejoin them. With Major Guthrie. Private George McDonald of Fredericton, who was a member of the 10th Battalion, was wounded at the battle of Passchendaele. He was in the front line and was struck in the knee with shrapnel and in the gas was suffering great pain as a result of gas poisoning at Ypres. The gas had a bad effect on his body and an operation had to be performed to relieve him from pain. He was in a hospital until recently when he was invalided home. Private McDonald has three brothers at the front—John with the 7th Battalion, William and David with the Canadian Field Artillery. His father, Private David McDonald, a veteran of South Africa and also of India is with the 26th Battalion also in the trenches. He was wounded recently when he was invalided home. He wanted to get to the scene of action and once more bear the music of firing bullets. Private Maurice Wright, of Halifax,

who was in a Canadian engineer unit, took sick while training in England and has been invalided home. To a Times reporter he gave an interesting account of raids made by German airplanes in England. He saw the huge Zeppelins on the night they dropped bombs in Western Canada. He said the British aviators to capture the enemy craft. Recently he watched three enemy monoplane cross the English Channel and bombard Dover. The race between British air ships and the escaping monoplane was very exciting. During the former raid sixteen men and a large number of horses were killed. Private William Ashford, of New Castle, N. B., spent six months in the trenches with the members of the 18th Battalion and while he escaped shrapnel and bullets he was affected by the incessant rain which shattered his health and forced him to leave his place of honor for another to fill. He spoke interestingly of his first experience on the battle field. His battalion received orders to go forward to a certain trench and they advanced to the position indicated. Just as he was about to jump into the trench a bomb burst a short distance in front of him and, laughing, he tells of the scare it gave him. Soon, however, he said he got used to the terrible explosions and did not mind them. One day a piece of shrapnel struck his tunic close to his stomach, ripping the coat for a foot. Again another caught him in the sleeve of his coat, ripping it, but he escaped without a scratch. The soldiers today, he said, were much better protected than they were when he first went into the trenches. Private William Fagan, of Newcastle, N. B., who left Halifax one year ago yesterday, has returned on account of heart trouble.

Some Consolation. Write—Everything we have here in the house is so old and shabby. Hub—Have a little patience, my dear. When they get a bit older they will be antiquies. The commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club at Victoria has given to the Red Cross a steam yacht valued at \$10,000.

SHELL CONTRACTS CONSIDERED SACRED

Premier Borden Announces That the Government Has No Control Over the Commission, and That Any Information Regarding Its Work Must Come Through It—Mr. Hazen Says He is Unable to Furnish F. B. Carvell With the Promised Details of Steel Contracts.

Ottawa, Feb. 15—The fact that the Canadian government does not assume responsibility for the Imperial Munitions Board, even to the extent of undertaking to furnish information on its transactions to the house, furnished the subject matter of a little breeze at the opening of the house today. Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked the prime minister whether the opposition were to understand that certain information regarding shell contracts which the minister of marine had promised to get from the munitions board some weeks ago, and had not yet been furnished to F. B. Carvell, of Colchester, was not to be given to the house. Sir Robert Borden said that the information would, no doubt, be afforded by the shell committee, subject to the public interest and the wishes of the British government as to the kind of information to be given out. This government had no control whatever over the shell committee.

Sir Wilfrid said the committee seemed to be a mysterious one somewhere, presided over by Mr. W. Flavelle, and which granted contracts. The prime minister said the records of the committee were not in the government's possession, as it had been appointed by the British minister of munitions. There was no mystery about the matter, other than that which Sir Wilfrid Laurier conjured up himself. Sir Wilfrid said that it could not be furnished under the present circumstances, and had forwarded the letter to Mr. Carvell. As for his own information, in regard to shell contracts, he had obtained it from a private individual where he did not know of its nature. Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked when the public accounts and other committees were to be organized, and was assured by Mr. S. Middlemore that the public accounts committee had been organized and was ready for any member who wished to bring a matter before it. Hon. G. P. Graham then assured Mr. Middlemore that the committee would have plenty to do. Sir Wilfrid Laurier again asked in regard to the Calgary soldiers' riots and was assured by the minister of militia that the report of a district inquiry being conducted into the affair had not been received, though Sir Middlemore said the report had been greatly exaggerated. All was now quiet. The minister also assured Hon. Charles Macell that he did not believe the report of similar trouble, caused by twenty men at Campbellton (N. B.), was well founded. Hon. Robert Rogers told Hon. Charles Murphy that everything possible had been done by the government to secure the release of Hon. Dr. Beland, M.P., for Beauce, now a German prisoner. There seemed to be no justifiable cause for his detention, and the situation was not clear either to the Canadian or British authorities. Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to confirm the assertion that everything possible had been done by the government in this matter.

64TH CHOSEN AS ONE OF 14 TO GO

Ottawa, Feb. 15—Fourteen Canadian battalions, or over 15,000 men, have been selected on their showing by the minister of militia to go overseas in the near future. They will replace in England the men who have left for the front to form the Third Division, or who are now leaving for the Fourth Division, which is being organized. Other battalions from Canada will move forward promptly, providing the nucleus for the Fifth and Sixth Divisions which Canada is now arranging to add to the Canadian forces at the front. The battalions selected are as follows: 33rd, London, now at Quebec, under Col. Wilson. The 45th, Brandon, under Col. Clark. The 51st, Edmonton, under Col. Harwood. The 53rd, Prince Albert, now at Winnipeg, under Col. Dennistoun. The 56th, Calgary, under Col. Armstrong. The 59th, Eastern Ontario, under Col. Dawson. The 61st, Winnipeg, under Col. Murray. The 62nd, Vancouver, under Col. Holmes. The 64th, Halifax, under Col. H. Montgomery-Campbell. The 67th, Victoria, under Col. Ross. The 71st, Woodstock, under Col. Donald Sutherland. The 73d, Montreal, under Col. Peers Davidson. The 74th, Toronto, under Col. Windygar. The 75th, Toronto, under Col. Beckett. There are now 21 battalions formally authorized, and new battalions are being daily formed. The department has had a request from the war office for 125 bakers and 55 more export engineers.

Crimea Veteran Is Laid to Rest

The Boston Herald has the following: "Edward J. Power, the 102-year-old veteran of the Crimean war who died last Thursday, was buried yesterday with full military honors from his late home, 97 Parker street, Charlestown. "The casket was draped with a British flag and fifty uniformed members of the British Military and Naval Veterans' Association formed the escort. There were two Scotch pipers in kilts and four former British army buglers to furnish the funeral music. At Holy Cross cemetery, Malden, taps were sounded over the grave. The Rev. Henry J. Grady, pastor of St. Benedict's church, Somerville, conducted the service. "Besides a Victorian medal, Power was awarded a Scotch Royal British war medal, a Turkish medal, a medal for heroism in the Fenian uprising, and medals for good conduct and good service. His two children, Mrs. Ellen Ryan, of 29 Monument street, Charlestown, and his son, Maurice, are at the service. "Capt. Sheford, Lieut. McDonald, Capt. G. O. Stewart, Serg. F. Harding, Capt. Johnson and Lieut. A. M. Pratt were the pall-bearers. "Wolfville citizens gave \$800 towards the expenses of No. 7 Stationary Hospital which is being equipped by Nova Scotia."

158 BOMBS FALL ON BULGARIAN CAMPS

London, Feb. 16—Thirteen French aeroplanes carried out a raid on the town and camps of Strumitsa, Bulgaria, yesterday according to a Reuters dispatch from Saloniki today. The machines dropped 158 bombs, causing several fires, it is added. "The dispatch states that the machines, although subjected to a severe bombardment, returned to their base untouched. Says It Was Incendiary. Ottawa, Feb. 15—Under oath before the Parliamentary Fire Investigation Commission, this afternoon, Fire Chief Graham, of Ottawa, stoutly maintained the opinion that the fire in the parliament buildings had been deliberately set. His theory is that a series of fires were started by chemicals in a number of paper files in the reading room. His main reason for the belief was the rapidity with which the fire spread, and the several explosions which he is positive occurred. "My wife gave a reception yesterday. "Did you attend?" "Yes, I played a practical joke on her. I got in line when she was receiving and before she knew it she was smiling and saying she was glad to see me." Missouri Mule.

Ladies! Think well of the grocer who handles

PURITY FLOUR More Bread and Better Bread

Can't Do without Them French River, Ont. find 50c for which kindly send me, as I don't feel that I can remain in the house. I find them very good. G. M. Pitts, the house seems to be all right. I will send you a return mail. Richard Hamlyn. In getting G. M. Pitts in your neighborhood, enclosing the regular retail price, will fill your order by return mail, the name of a nearby dealer who will dealer will not supply.

Dills KIDNEYS remain G. M. Pitts and not a "or" just the same" as G. M. Pitts. world that acts so quickly the Back, Neck, Stomach or Inconvenience of Urine system. I will promptly refund mentioning this and of

were re-elected, viz. C. K. Palmer, president; John Killam, vice-president; J. Fraser Gregg, second vice-president; William Todd, secretary-treasurer. The company, it is announced, had a fairly good year, although not quite up to the average.

NEW TREATMENT THAT KNOCKS RHEUMATISM 50c. Box Free to Any Sufferer. Up in Syracuse, N. Y., a treatment for rheumatism has been found that hundreds of users say is a wonder, reporting cases that seem little short of miraculous. Just a few treatments in the very worst cases seem to accomplish wonders even after other remedies have failed entirely. It seems to neutralize uric acid and line salt deposits in the blood, driving all the poisonous clogging waste from the system. Soreness, pain, stiffness, swelling just seem to melt away and vanish. The treatment that introduced by Mr. Delano is so good that its owner wants everybody who suffers from rheumatism or who has a friend so afflicted, to get a free 50c package from him to prove just what it will do in every case before a penny is spent. Mr. Delano says: "To prove that the Delano treatment will positively overcome rheumatism, no matter how severe, stubborn or long standing the case, and even after all other treatments have failed, I will, if you have never previously used the treatment, send you a full size 50c package free if you will send your name and address with 10c to help pay postage and distribution expense to me personally." F. H. Delano, 589-L Wood Blvd., Syracuse, N. Y. I can send only one Free Package to an address.

Throat seriously, but a sore throat indicates tubercle. If neglected it may become a permanent complaint. This way are most susceptible to coughs, and fall easy victims to pneumonia and heal the inflamed membrane.

Cough Remedy issues-of the throat, strengthens same time builds up the system. influenza or consumption germs we all things never neglect a year of suffering for it in after

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by THE PUBLISHING COMPANY, SAINT JOHN, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John. All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 19, 1916

WAR COMMENT.

Germany is the greatest, if not the wisest, advertiser in the war. German press agents have repeatedly announced that this spring would bring a German advance in the West, a German drive against the Russians, and an attack on the Allies at Salonika.

Although Germany has been striking heavily at one or two points on the western front of late British military writers are practically all convinced that the enemy has no chance of success in that quarter. They are of opinion, too, that a serious drive against Russia would necessitate the use of so many men and so much artillery and transport as to weaken the Germans on other fronts and invite a successful attack by the Allies.

As to the outlook on the western front, The New Statesman (London), joins the London Times military expert in arguing that the German trenches can be rendered untenable if the Allies have artillery enough and if the British staff work up to the level of the French in trench warfare.

As to the outlook on the western front, The New Statesman points out that to hold trenches against a concentrated artillery fire is quite another matter. Artillery on the main fronts, it says, are no longer composed chiefly of riflemen. They are not even composed of infantry, they are composed of infantry and artillery, and for offensive purposes it is especially the latter arm which counts.

The New Statesman dissects from the view that the deadlock on the western front is likely to be permanent. "When spring at last brings back the dry weather," it says, "we may expect to have an immense superiority in guns and machine-guns, and an army of higher average quality under more competent direction than at any time in 1915. Provided only that our supremely necessary condition is forthcoming—staff efficiency—the chances, disproportionately weighed, would seem to be in favor of our being able to destroy the 'deadlock' and remove the war far from its present fronts."

WHAT IS THE IDEA?

"When it becomes publicly known," says the Toronto Star, "that men of German birth are occupying positions of trust and confidence in the public service of Canada—positions in which the trust and confidence reposed in them must be extraordinary—the average man is compelled to feel that there is something startling in the frequency of the coincidence that there should be Germans in so many posts of strategic value in Canada, England, the United States, everywhere."

What is the idea in retaining such men in the public service? As the Star points out, the public must be considered first in matters of this kind. Germany has made a practice of maintaining agents in many places in the countries of the Allies, and in a great many instances these Germans made a good impression, cultivated friendly relations, and remained for years, unsuspected, among the people whom they afterwards betrayed.

One German in the public service of Canada may be honest and the next one a spy. But the public has no means of knowing, as the Star says, which German to trust and which to distrust among its servants. Only the clumsy spies are detected. The others continue undisturbed. The Star insists that all things considered, Germans "must all be deemed unsafe persons to occupy posts of trust in the public service of countries at war with Germany or with which Berlin may at some time choose to make war."

This is not a question of individuals, but of the national interest. It is not a question of Mr. Hasen's secretary alone, but of the whole principle involved. In Canadian soldiers and their relatives were consulted in this matter they would say quickly, and probably with no little emphasis, that Germans, naturalized or otherwise, must not be kept in office in Canada. And they would be absolutely right in saying so.

MONEY IN SHEEP.

Public discussion of the profits in sheep-raising has led to a revival of interest in this industry in many parts of the country. The Victoria Colonist has been printing articles bearing on the subject with the idea of encouraging the farmers of British Columbia to keep more sheep. The Colonist points out that a large part of Vancouver Island ought to be well adapted to sheep-raising and that the farmers are not making the most of their opportunities.

What is true of Vancouver Island is also true of this province. Experts have said very often that there is no better country in the world for sheep raising than New Brunswick. The southern part of the province is especially suitable for this purpose. It is hilly, well watered and affords a splendid opportunity for grazing. Sheep do better on hilly land than on level ground or on ground that is soft or boggy. Those herds in New Brunswick who have given the industry anything like faithful attention have good reason to know that no branch of farming or live stock raising shows a greater profit. And it is profit acquired with comparatively little labor. Sheep in a pasture that would not do for cattle or horses, get their own living and thrive while in the winter time the amount of hay per head necessary to feed them is surprisingly small. Of course, like any other business, sheep-raising requires vigilance and a knowledge of the requirements of the animals. But if properly looked after it may be counted on to return big dividends.

Farmers in this province who raise sheep are getting big prices for the wool and the lambs. Five years ago New Brunswick dealers were paying twenty cents a pound for washed, wool and thirteen cents a pound for unwashed wool. Today the farmers are getting forty cents a pound for washed and from twenty-six cents to thirty cents for unwashed wool. And lambs are bringing from \$4.00 to \$7.00 each. There is no reason, therefore, why sheep-railers should not make money. New Brunswick farmers would do well to give the matter serious thought. The demand for lambs and for wool has increased steadily during recent years and the future for the industry is brighter now than ever before.

WAR COMMENT.

English and French writers on the war are naming April as the month which will bring the great test of strength on the western front. Many estimates of the numbers of soldiers available on all fronts for the spring and summer campaign are now being published. In London and Paris it is said that the Entente Allies will have about 10,500,000 soldiers this spring as compared with about 7,500,000 for Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria—a total of 18,000,000 combatants. "This enormous aggregation designed for slaughter," says a neutral observer, "is in a proportion which no circumstances are likely to materially alter and is the basis for the confidence of the Entente Allies in a victorious result. Such enormous numbers make strikingly apparent how food and supplies may settle the decision—the Allies have no shortage while the German shortage increases with each additional month of the war. German financiers are reported to have declared that a result must be reached by August or the Central Powers' collapse becomes inevitable. All reports from abroad indicate a rising tide of confidence in Allied success on their side, while such news as leaks through from Germany and Austria-Hungary is defiant, but not enthusiastic."

Five correspondents who spent several days recently on that part of the front held by Canadian troops have sent to English and Canadian papers detailed accounts of their experiences and impressions. A noticeably sober note runs through their writing. They found confidence in the future, but they found, much that leads them to warn the British public against many of the stories which civilians too eagerly accept. No one at the front expects the only collapse of the enemy, from any cause. In England, before he went to the front, one of these writers heard reports that German deserters were coming in by scores, starving, and begging for food and shelter. At the front soldiers laughed contemptuously at such stories. They said that Germans captured during attacks by the Allies were well clothed, and evidently had been

SPARE THE FLAG



SIR ROBERT BORDEN—Toronto Telegram, Independent Conservative. "Shoot, if you must, this old grey head, But don't offend John Bull, he said."

BRING OUT ALL THE FACTS.

(Toronto Telegram, Ind. Con.) An open letter to Sir Robert Borden would urge the Premier of Canada to remember that it is good politics and better patriotism to let all the facts in to the performances of the British Shell Committee come out rather than wait until these facts are forced out.

1.—As stewards of Britain's money.

2.—As stewards of Canada's time.

3.—As stewards of Canada's industrial opportunities.

well supplied with food. Moreover, they found such prisoners very confident, largely because their officers had deceived them as to what had been going on outside. These prisoners had been led to believe that the Germans could take Paris whenever they wished to do so by Zeppelin, and that the Channel would be controlled by German submarines. But these Germans appeared to be under a misapprehension regarding the strength and fighting ability of the forces immediately opposed to them, and they showed curiosity and anxiety as to the future plans of the Allies. British and Canadian officers who had penetrated German trenches reported finding them in good condition, notwithstanding the bad weather, and very heavily protected in some cases by steel plates.

These correspondents found on the Canadian front a belief that the Germans had been accumulating an immense reserve of shells and that heavy attacks were to be undertaken in which they expected that the Germans would employ naval guns to shell the British reserve positions while using guns of shorter range to pound the British front. The correspondents are of course unable to discuss the nature of British preparations against such attacks but in a general way they say British and Canadian officers were confident that they could repel any German offensive and counter with smashing attacks of their own.

With respect to aircraft, the visitors noted that anti-aircraft guns are comparatively powerless against aeroplanes which operate at a height too great to permit of effective gunnery against them. The only reply to the military aeroplane is a fighter aeroplane. What they say greatly impressed the observers with "the preparations, knowledge, foresight and care, the careful elaboration, business-like precision and exact collection of information which are going to enable us to end this war successfully." They do not attempt to disguise the fact that a tremendous struggle is coming and that the enemy may secure advantages at some points. But they consider the situation at large as greatly in favor of the Allies, and they evidently expect simultaneous attacks on all fronts by all the Allies, which would prevent the Germans from concentrating forces on any sector, and during which the Allies will hope to find one or more points at which the first great break through the enemy's front may be made. These correspondents dwell strongly upon the need for constant reinforcements, more artillery, more machine guns, more aircraft.

The French are showing a wonderful spirit in this war, a spirit which we perhaps do not sufficiently recognize in this country. At the middle of last month Paris had farewell to a part of the class of 1915, conscripts who will become twenty years old in that year, and who are now going into training camps. It might be supposed that the scenes in Paris on such an occasion after a year and a half of war, after the frightful experience of the country during that period, would be sombre enough; but instead of showing depression both the conscripts and their relatives, and the crowds generally, were joyous and cheering. There was laughter everywhere and the liveliest exchange of

correspondent says that the Turkish losses equalled a division and that "the British losses were very severe, but the remainder of the force retired in good order, and their losses during the retirement were comparatively insignificant. In a subsequent attack on Kut-el-Amara the Turks and Arabs again lost very heavily, and latest reports state that they have not attempted another."

Military observers who are in close touch with the operations in Mesopotamia are confident that the British army which is now trying hard to fight its way to Kut-el-Amara will very shortly be in a position to make progress. Reinforcements are arriving continuously, it is announced, and the British are expected to have soon more men than the enemy. It is believed that the reinforcements on their way up should at least clear the Turks off the lines of communication, if they are unable to press their back together. If General Townshend can hold out as long as he thinks he can, it may be expected that enough troops will be sent to that field to make relief certain. In any event, every possible effort will be made to save Townshend and his men from falling into the hands of the Turks.

WAR COMMENT.

The fall of Erzerum is a heavy blow to the Turkish campaign in the Caucasus. The Russian forces have pushed forward in the face of desperate resistance and terrific hardships, and their smashing victory justifies the faith that, from the earliest days of the war, has been placed in the Grand Duke as an able strategist and a bold and determined leader.

The forts at Erzerum were powerfully built. While it is probable that up to the outbreak of hostilities no modern work had been done on them there is every reason to suppose that since then German engineers have been busy reconstructing them and refitting them with the latest and heaviest guns. The city itself was more strongly fortified than any other in Armenia, a range of forts extending out from the city walls for six or seven miles, the last of which occupied a prominent position on a rugged hill known to the Turks as "the camel's hump." The position of the fortress was of great strategic value, as it practically closed the roads from Kars, Olti and other frontier towns. In peace times the garrison was about 4,000, but under war conditions this force was increased enormously.

The Russian victory is highly significant because of the fact that the Turkish army concentrated around Erzerum, and between that city and the higher ranges of the Caucasus, represented the main Turkish forces in the mountains, with comparatively small forces lighting in the Taurus range. The victory fore-shadowed the collapse of the Turkish advance in Armenia, and by which therefore to have a very important effect on the struggle in Mesopotamia. Its bearing on the fate of the British force at Kut-el-Amara and the work of the relief army, is not to be lightly dismissed, for if the Russians should push on to the Bagdad railway—a long and treacherous march—they would be in a position to seriously interfere with Turkish plans for sending reinforcements to their troops opposing the British in the South. In any event, the Russians should soon be able to effect a junction with their troops operating in Persia.

THE BRITISH IN MESOPOTAMIA.

A correspondent who has been at the British base in Mesopotamia declares General Townshend's little force at Kut-el-Amara is in no immediate danger. Well stocked with supplies of food and ammunition, and is able to hold out for an indefinite period. Although land communications are cut, telegraphic communication with other towns is being easily maintained by wireless, and General Townshend finds no difficulty in keeping the British force pressing on to his relief fully informed as to the conditions in the beleaguered town. It is the correspondent's opinion that the siege will not last long once the weather moderates enough to permit military operations on anything like a large scale.

This writer gives some interesting information regarding the whole British campaign in Mesopotamia. Up to the sudden check at Ctesiphon, he points out, the British operations had been so completely successful that the Ctesiphon defeat and subsequent withdrawal to Kut-el-Amara came as a great surprise. No one had supposed that the Turks, when they realized that Bagdad was in danger, could bring up overwhelming reinforcements in such a short time and in such good order. They did it, however, and struck an effective blow at a critical moment, converting the British advance into retreat. "It is not generally known," says the correspondent, "that the actual fighting force of the British in Mesopotamia has never exceeded a single division." But this force has been so skillfully handled that it has always produced the impression of greatly superior numbers. For example:

THE BUDGET.

In that he avoided heavy tariff increases the Finance Minister's budget proposals will be read with some sense of relief. The mass of consumers will say of the budget that he might have done a whole lot worse. There is a general recognition of the fact that the government had to raise a much larger revenue, and therefore, if more serious tariff taxes were to be omitted, it was necessary to find new sources from which to feed the treasury. The Finance Minister has found the new sources of revenue, and the yield should be large. His figures showing our war expenditure and the tremendous increase in interest charges are enough to give the country a thoughtful view of our financial burdens; but these burdens the country must resolutely shoulder. It is well at least that the government turned away from any temptation to repeat last year's tariff increases, particularly on

British imports. We should be done with that sort of thing.

The country will wait with some curiosity a full explanation as to how Sir Thomas White proposes to ascertain the profits over and above seven per cent of companies and business firms in Canada since August, 1914. To ascertain just what the profits of such concerns have been all over Canada during the last year would seem to be a very large order, and would appear to demand the creation of extensive machinery not now in existence in Ottawa but fitted to make something like an audit of the books and records of every business in Canada in which the capital stock or capital employed exceeds \$50,000. Many incorporated companies have widely advertised their profits in order to quicken the demand for shares of their stock. Many more companies and firms do not make much noise about their profits. Also, the methods by which different firms decide what their "profits" and what their "operating expenses" are must vary enormously.

And what about the profits between the date of Mr. White's speech and August of 1917? It is said that corporations have no souls. The men who run the corporations have souls, of course, but possibly some of them may be disposed to curtail their visible profits this year and next in order that Sir Thomas White—who has been good enough to give notice of his intention—to not reap too richly from them. The unrighteous may be tempted to show no visible profits in excess of seven per cent in future. Happily such cases may be few, and Sir Thomas no doubt will be prepared to cope with them.

The business of finding out what these profits have been, and what they are hereafter, may seem much less difficult after Mr. White has explained the matter, but at the moment the work would appear far from simple, particularly as it will be of the highest importance to apply the same rule in all cases, to secure convincing information from all alike, in order that justice may be done both the state and the individual. Judging by the reports of some incorporated companies recently published the Minister of Finance should find a very profitable harvest in many of the larger Canadian centres. Details as to the methods of collection, the cost of it, and the manner in which the facts are to be ascertained everywhere should make highly instructive reading.

Banks and some companies which were affected by the special taxes introduced last year are exempt from the new tax on business profits. It will be interesting to note how their special taxes under the 1915 legislation compare with one quarter of all their profits over and above seven per cent.

GERMANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Ottawa Globe, Independent Conservative, speaks out plainly with respect to the continued employment of men of German birth or ancestry in the public service of this country. An attempt is made in some quarters to represent discussion of this matter as a personal attack upon Sir Sam Hughes or Mr. Hasen, but of course the matter is a national one and the principle involved is so important that the partisan shouting of Conservative organs will not be permitted to confuse the issue. The Ottawa Journal has this to say of the matter:

"At Ottawa, we have a civil service in which are a good many Germans, some in high positions, and some in the militia department where they can do damage in any rank; and the chief concern of some of the Ministers seems to be to defend them. 'What's at stake in this war, anyway?' The attitude of some of our leaders reminds one of the story about the old lady to whom a trouble came. A man walking along the street saw flames shooting out of the roof of her house. He rushed to the door and pulled the bell. 'The old lady came to the door. 'Lady, your house is on fire,' the man shouted. 'The old lady, who was very deaf, smiled and asked 'What's that?' The man began dancing up and down and pointing up. 'Your house is afire,' he shouted. 'Flames bursting out! No time to lose!' 'What did you say?' enquired the old lady sweetly. 'Flames on fire,' roared the man. 'Is that all?' said the old lady. 'Well,' said the man hopelessly, 'that's all I can think of just now.'"

We referred yesterday to a pronouncement by the Toronto Globe on this question, noting that the Globe said Mr. Hasen had made a mistake in neglecting to accept the resignation of Mr. Gustav Heidemann, and that the people of this country would not regard with complacency the risks involved by Mr. Hasen's action. The Globe refers to Prince Louis of Battenberg who was one of the most useful men in the British naval service before the war broke out, but because he was of German birth and had relatives who were fighting for the Kaiser as well as for Britain, public opinion forced the acceptance of his resignation as Lord of the Admiralty. The Globe does not question Mr. Heidemann's loyalty. As a matter of fact neither the Globe nor Mr. Hasen knows much about that, though both may have honest opinions regarding it.

"But," as the Globe says, "Mr. Hasen had no right to insist on his retention in office so highly confidential. Canada is at war. The enemy is crafty and unscrupulous to an extent beyond all precedent. The idea of any one of British birth in a confidential position at Berlin and permitted access to documents on the safeguarding of which the lives of thousands of men might depend is unthinkable. Mr. Hasen should be resigned by Sir Robert Borden to secure another confidential secretary. And if there are other officials of German birth in similar positions who have access to the inmost secrets of the country's defenses they should assuredly be transferred at once to posts of an entirely different sort. The people of Canada desire to be fair to citizens of German birth and ancestry, but they are not prepared to take the chances that Mr. Hasen has been taking in the Department of Naval Defence."

We have previously pointed out that in defending his secretary Mr. Hasen

said the man did not have access to documents or information which would be of service to the enemy. Even so, the public will be that the office of the Minister of the Naval Service, or the office of any other member of the government, is no place for the employment of a man of German birth or ancestry in the middle of a desperate war. The only way to be safe in such cases is to keep men of German birth or ancestry off the public pay roll. Then the Minister's opinion concerning the character of his secretary, whether right or wrong—and we must always remember that it may be wrong, however honest—will not matter.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"If Mr. Falls of Fed," says the Ottawa Packet (Ind. Con.), "had made his resignation final and withdrawn from public life, he would have shown more horse sense."

Military observers have frequently declared that the enemy will never be permitted to reach the Suez Canal. It is evident from Lord Kitchener's speech that the great waterway is adequately protected from hostile attack.

The frank analysis of the situation in England with respect to air defense may be expected to lead to important improvements. Great Britain is getting to the bottom of things. From now on she will give her whole attention to the winning of the war.

The Erzerum victory is the greatest the Allies have won on any front in a long time. It is to be hoped that the forces under the Grand Duke are powerful enough to follow it up with striking advantage to themselves. Russia may deliver some telling blows before the war is very much older.

"The people of Canada," says the Toronto Globe, "desire to be fair to citizens of German birth and ancestry, but they are not prepared to take the chances that Mr. Hasen has been taking in the department of naval defence." The Globe says Hon. Mr. Hasen made a mistake in declining to accept the resignation of his confidential secretary, Mr. Gustav Heidemann. That will be the general opinion in Canada.

There is necessarily a great deal of secrecy in regard to the number of men engaged in any battle in this war. We shall not know until after peace is declared how many soldiers took part in the Battle of the Marne. Estimates have been given, but they vary very greatly. One writer says the Germans at the Marne numbered 820,000, while another says 1,000,000. A third writer says the Allies were more numerous, but Mr. Hill and Mr. Belloc says the Germans outnumbered the French and British in the proportion of eight to five.

The \$1,680 that J. R. Falls handed over for the commanding officer of the 1st Overseas Battalion, who was killed in the coming year, and this amount will be available towards raising the 600,000, which Sir Thomas said the government had to provide for the next fiscal year to meet war.

The Star forgets that the Conservative machine in Peel has just renominated Mr. Falls. It is now reasonable to speak of him except in terms of admiration and endorsement. If he had been living in New Brunswick the Federal government would have given him a job.

Mr. Asquith and Earl Kitchener, at the re-opening of the British Parliament Tuesday, reviewed the war situation with due gravity but did not fail to express complete confidence in the future of the Allies to beat down the enemy. The Prime Minister once more repeated the grand pledge that the Allies will not sheathe the sword until Belgium and all of the small nations which Germany and its partners have outraged are avenged and more than avenged. Both made striking statements regarding the growth of Britain's forces in the several theatres of war, and concerning the outlook for successful Allied operations in the near future.

In regard to recruiting, the Ottawa Journal brings up once more the lack of any national recruiting campaign on systematic and energetic lines. It says that recruiting at present is too haphazard and indefinite. Men are to be raised "as rapidly as possible." But, says the Journal, "What does 'as rapidly as possible' mean? It means that the matter should not be left to haphazard. It means that there should be a definite campaign in Canada to promote recruiting. No campaign of this kind is in existence. The matter is being left to the efforts of officers of authorized battalions. Government should not be content with that. There should be an organized campaign of information and education—addresses, pictures and newspaper advertising."

Francis S. Jackson, who seconded the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the British House of Commons Tuesday, spoke strongly against the policy of reprisals for the Zeppelin raids on England. It would not be clean fighting, he thinks. Lord Bryce has expressed a similar opinion. But there are many thinking men and women in England who do not take this view. The argument that "to answer brutally is to make war more brutish" is good in theory, they say, but they feel the time has come to pay Germany in her own coin. It is a difficult question, and the final decision will no doubt be largely governed by the activity of the German aircraft in future. Perhaps the best answer would be more efficient batteries of anti-aircraft guns.

GERMANS IN CANADA.

(Ottawa Journal). No one in Canada wants to be needlessly heavy to Germans, we hope, but we have a right to insist on the safety of our soldiers and our interests of all kinds.

Put a Tax On Excess Profits Corporations and Business Firms Must Pay Up Budget Speech at Ottawa

Minister of Finance Hopes to Raise \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 by New Plan—Only Changes on Apples and Onions

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—Direct taxation profits in excess of "a reasonable normal return on capital" in all "businesses in Canada, is the statutory feature of the second war of the minister of finance. Instead of again reverting to income taxes to raise the additional revenue required to meet increased charges, Sir Thomas White today proposed to parliament only two changes, namely, increased duties on pipes, and on illuminating and lubricating oils.

He made the chief source of new money for the coming year a tax on corporations and business firms. This tax, which is retroactive, beginning of the war, and is to be in force for three years or until A. I. changes in effect, divert to the union treasury twenty-five per cent of all profits in excess of seven per cent of capital in the case of incorporated firms, partnerships, or other business concerns.

While in a sense, the new taxes the nature of taxes on war profits they apply particularly to every penny which is making abnormal during war times, they are at the time all-embracing. This time it is the consumer farmer and the salaried man who are to bear the burden of the tax. The class in the community which is to be best able to bear an additional burden and the class which is least able to bear it, are the ones which have a capital stock of over \$100,000, and which pay dividends of ten per cent, or ten per cent in annual dividends.

The limitation with regard to the tax on corporations, the limitation of less than \$50,000 does not apply to any trade or business dealing in munitions or war supplies of any kind. Many of these latter companies to the "mushroom" class were sprung up since the war with capitalization but were making large profits out of war orders. They will be taxed on one-quarter of all profits over ten per cent of the capital stock.

Life insurance companies and all other stock-raising businesses are exempted from the tax. In the case of life insurance companies, however, provision is made where they are compelled to invest in bonds or other securities, the tax on the future domestic war which Sir Thomas foresaw. He estimated the total investment in bonds and other securities for the coming year, and this amount will be available towards raising the 600,000, which Sir Thomas said the government had to provide for the next fiscal year to meet war.

The Star forgets that the Conservative machine in Peel has just renominated Mr. Falls. It is now reasonable to speak of him except in terms of admiration and endorsement. If he had been living in New Brunswick the Federal government would have given him a job. Mr. Asquith and Earl Kitchener, at the re-opening of the British Parliament Tuesday, reviewed the war situation with due gravity but did not fail to express complete confidence in the future of the Allies to beat down the enemy. The Prime Minister once more repeated the grand pledge that the Allies will not sheathe the sword until Belgium and all of the small nations which Germany and its partners have outraged are avenged and more than avenged. Both made striking statements regarding the growth of Britain's forces in the several theatres of war, and concerning the outlook for successful Allied operations in the near future.

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said the man did not have access to documents or information which would be of service to the enemy. Even so, the public view will be that the office of the Minister of the Naval Service, or the office of any other member of the government, is no place for the employment of a man of German birth or ancestry in the middle of such a crisis as this. The only way to be safe in such cases is to keep men of German birth or ancestry out of the public pay roll. Then the Minister's opinion concerning the character of his secretary, whether right or wrong—and we must always remember that it may be wrong, however honest—will not matter.

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The frank analysis of the situation in England with respect to air defense may be expected to lead to important improvements. Great Britain is getting to the bottom of things. From now on she will give her whole attention to the winning of the war.

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"The people of Canada," says the Toronto Globe, "desire to be fair to citizens of German birth and ancestry, but they are not prepared to take the chances that Mr. Hasen has been taking in the department of naval defence." The Globe says Hon. Mr. Hasen made a mistake in declining to accept the resignation of his confidential secretary, Mr. Gustav Heidemann. That will be the general opinion in Canada.

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The \$1,880 that J. R. Falls handed over to the commanding officer of the 1st Overseas Battalion—whose money was his—The government was buying horses for the army in Peel. Mr. Falls lost in between the government and the owners of the horses and took toll on each horse—Toronto Star.

The Star forgets that the Conservative machine in Peel has just renominated Mr. Falls. It is now reasonable to speak of him except in terms of admiration and esteem. If he had been living in New Brunswick the Federal government would have given him a job.

Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener, at the re-opening of the British Parliament Tuesday, reviewed the war situation with due gravity but did not fail to express complete confidence in the future and to voice the firm determination of the Allies to beat down the enemy. The Prime Minister once more repeated the grand pledge that the Allies will not sheathe the sword until Belgium and all of the small nations which Germany and its partners have outraged are avenged and more than avenged. Both made striking statements regarding the growth of Britain's forces in the several theatres of war, and concerning the outlook for successful Allied operations in the near future.

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Francis S. Jackson, who responded the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the British House of Commons Tuesday, spoke strongly against the policy of reprisals for the Zepplin raids on England. It would not be clear fighting, he thinks. Lord Bryce has expressed a similar opinion. "But there are many thinking men and women in England who do not take this view. The argument that 'to answer brutality is to make war more brutish' is good in theory," they say, but they feel the time has come to pay Germany in her own coin. It is a difficult question, and the final decision will no doubt be largely governed by the activity of the German aircraft in the future. Perhaps the best answer would be more efficient batteries of anti-aircraft guns.

Germans in Canada. (Ottawa Journal).

No one in Canada wants to be needlessly nasty to Germans, we hope; but we have a right to insist on the safety of our soldiers and our interests of all kinds.

Put a Tax On Excess Profits Corporations and Business Firms Must Pay Up

Budget Speech at Ottawa

Minister of Finance Hopes To Raise \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 by New Plan—Only Tariff Changes on Apples and Oil

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—Direct taxation of all profits in excess of a "reasonable and normal return on capital" in all trades and businesses in Canada, is the revolutionary feature of the second war budget of the minister of finance.

Instead of again reverting to increased tariff taxes to raise the additional revenue required to meet increasing war charges, Sir Thomas White today proposed to parliament only two tariff changes, namely, increased duties on apples, and on illuminating and lubricating oils.

He made the chief source of new revenue for the coming year a tax on all corporations and business firms. The tax, which is retroactive to the beginning of the war, and is to continue in force for three years or until August, 1917, will, in effect, divert to the dominion treasury twenty-five per cent of all profits in excess of seven per cent, of paid-up capital in the case of incorporated companies, and twenty-five per cent of all profits in excess of five per cent, of the total employed in the case of non-incorporated firms, partnerships, or individuals.

While in a sense, the new taxes are in the nature of taxes on war profits, since they apply particularly to every company which is making abnormal profits during war times, they are at the same time an embracing.

This time it is the consumer and the farmer and the salaried man who escapes. The government kept for the last the class in the community which seems to be best able to bear an additional taxation burden and the class includes all the big companies, the banks, the financial institutions of all kinds, large manufacturing concerns, and every company which has a capital stock of over \$40,000 and which is paying upwards of seven per cent, or ten per cent, in annual dividends.

The limitation with regard to exempting companies having a capital investment of less than \$40,000 does not apply to any trade or business dealing in munitions or war supplies of any kind. Many of these latter companies belong to the "mushroom" class which have sprung up since the war with a small capitalization but were making large profits out of war orders. They will have to give up one-quarter of all profits over ten per cent, of the capital stock.

Life insurance companies and all farming or stock-raising businesses are also exempted from the operation of the tax. In the case of life insurance companies, however, provision is made whereby they are compelled to invest in government bonds or debentures, thus subscribing to the future domestic war loans.

He estimated the total investment, in this connection, at \$15,000,000 during the coming year, and this amount will thus be available towards the \$25,000,000, which Sir Thomas said the government had to provide for during the next fiscal year to meet war outlays.

Another \$10,000,000 is available by loan entered into last August, but the government may not have to draw on this if the additional taxes and the proposed new war loans in Canada realize the necessary amount.

In providing for the carrying out of this scheme of taxing profits of all business firms, the minister of finance keeping the whole machinery in his own department, and at the same time is giving himself considerable latitude and possibly much political power as judge of what shall be considered "reasonable profits," what capital stock issues shall be allowed during the three-year period, investments for developments purposes, etc. It will undoubtedly require a large staff of employees and assessors to determine and collect the taxes in each case.

Provision is made for the appointment of a board of referees to which all cases in dispute may be referred, and who will have charge, under the minister, of the computation of profits. The working details of the act will undoubtedly cause considerable discussion in parliament.

The financial aspect of the minister's budget shows an estimated revenue for the year of \$170,000,000, or \$20,000,000 more than his estimate in delivering the budget last session. The increased customs duties, he said, accounted for \$19,000,000 of the increase in revenue, while the special war taxes brought in another \$3,000,000. Ordinary expenditures for the year is estimated at \$125,000,000, thus leaving a surplus of \$45,000,000 which is applied on war expenditures.

Parliament Reviews War

"No Doubt of Victory," Says Premier Asquith

Opening of British House

British Forces in Field Ten Times Original Army—"Dirty Tactics" Not For Allies

London, Feb. 10.—The presentation of the war was the central theme around which revolved the entire interest of the opening of the British parliament today. Following the reading of the address from the throne, Mr. Asquith opened the address in reply, Francis S. Jackson seconded the address. He deprecated the suggestions for reprisals against Germany saying that Britain could not play a "dirty game" successfully.

The prime minister, Herbert H. Asquith, in his statement said that a short interval had elapsed since the close of the last session, and he did not think that anything had taken place in the theatre of war which called for mention, with one or two exceptions.

In France there had been, during the last few weeks, a recrudescence of activity on both sides, and the Allies had well held their own. Looking to the other spheres of war, the Allies might recognize with satisfaction that largely owing to the assistance of Italy the Serbian army had been successfully withdrawn from Albania, and was now being re-armed. He hoped that the Serbian army would become an effective factor in the future conduct of the war.

Turning to East Africa, the premier declared that the idea of the appointment of General Smuts to the supreme command of the forces there had originated in England. With respect to Mesopotamia, the situation had materially improved. General Townshend, at Kut-el-Amara, was holding his own, and had supplies which would last for a considerable time. He thought there was every ground for hoping that the forces of General Aylmer and General Townshend would unite, and that anything in the nature of a serious British check would be averted.

During the last three months, said the premier, the outstanding feature of the general European situation had been the growing intimacy of relations of co-operation and concentration, unity of direction and control among the allied powers. Just as much as the British, the French premier, M. Briand, had visited both England and Italy, where he met the most cordial reception, as was expected, and these visits were followed, the premier hoped, by an early date, by a general conference of all the allied powers in Paris, at which both the political and strategic aspects of the war would be reviewed.

By this growing intimacy, confidence and co-operation in regard to the campaign in all its aspects, the Allies, he declared, should be enabled to bring to the advantage their enemies undoubtedly possessed in the early stages of the fighting in both fields, strategy and diplomacy.

Of the British navy, the premier said that its work had been largely unobtrusive, but it had performed, was performing, and would continue to perform, four supreme duties, namely, first, the defence of the British shores against the possibility of invasion; second, complete control of the sea, and aggressive power of a hostile fleet; third, clearance of the high seas from the menace, which early in the war was of a most formidable kind, and maintenance of a free and unobstructed route for the British and her allies; fourth, vigilant and continuous stoppage of enemy supplies and enemy trade, which was one of the most important factors in the final successful prosecution of the war.

Regarding the army in the actual theatre of war—"the fighting areas"—the premier said that the British at this moment ten times her original expeditionary forces. He was not including India or the garrisons at Gibraltar and Malta, and he did not include the troops sent from this country.

A member here interrupted Mr. Asquith, asking whether he included the troops from the colonies.

The premier replied that if they were included, the figures, of course, would be larger. Mr. Asquith said that, next a very large vote of credit would be asked. He announced that the war expenditure amounted to nearly 2,000,000 pounds daily, but he said that the reduction of the nation's liabilities on January 1, had reached a figure which would strain its resources for a generation, and he said that the government had decided that the burden could only be met by large additions to taxation, such as the chancellor of the exchequer would soon propose, and by the maintenance of British credit by keeping up exports, keeping down unnecessary imports, and reducing expenditures. England must also keep down the consumption of luxuries.

The premier declared that he had no more doubt as to the ultimate triumph of the Allies than he had in the righteousness of the war.

In House of Lords. The Earl of Clarendon moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the house of lords, saying that the decision to prosecute the war with absolute steadfastness, of purpose would be received with unbounded satisfaction, not only by the entire empire, but by the allied countries. It would further demonstrate to the enemy nations the determination of the Allies never to sheathe the sword until Belgium and all the other small nations had been avenged and more than avenged.

Baron Muls-Mackenzie seconded the address. Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, reviewed the operations on the various fronts. He foresaw dangers and difficulties in the future, which he predicted the split of the troops in the field and the determination of the people at home would overcome to the end of the victory which should insure peace for many generations, would be won.

Earl Kitchener's Review. "In France," said Earl Kitchener, "although the Indians have been withdrawn, our forces have been materially increased by the new army. In Egypt adequate preparations have been made against a threatened invasion. In Mesopotamia, Major General Aylmer, if awaiting further reinforcements before sending his forward movement for a juncture with General Townshend."

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Turning to East Africa, the premier declared that the idea of the appointment of General Smuts to the supreme command of the forces there had originated in England. With respect to Mesopotamia, the situation had materially improved. General Townshend, at Kut-el-Amara, was holding his own, and had supplies which would last for a considerable time. He thought there was every ground for hoping that the forces of General Aylmer and General Townshend would unite, and that anything in the nature of a serious British check would be averted.

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The premier declared that he had no more doubt as to the ultimate triumph of the Allies than he had in the righteousness of the war.

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Baron Muls-Mackenzie seconded the address. Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, reviewed the operations on the various fronts. He foresaw dangers and difficulties in the future, which he predicted the split of the troops in the field and the determination of the people at home would overcome to the end of the victory which should insure peace for many generations, would be won.

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"No Doubt of Victory," Says Premier Asquith

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British Forces in Field Ten Times Original Army—"Dirty Tactics" Not For Allies

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The prime minister, Herbert H. Asquith, in his statement said that a short interval had elapsed since the close of the last session, and he did not think that anything had taken place in the theatre of war which called for mention, with one or two exceptions.

In France there had been, during the last few weeks, a recrudescence of activity on both sides, and the Allies had well held their own. Looking to the other spheres of war, the Allies might recognize with satisfaction that largely owing to the assistance of Italy the Serbian army had been successfully withdrawn from Albania, and was now being re-armed. He hoped that the Serbian army would become an effective factor in the future conduct of the war.

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"NOWHERE SUCH UNDOUBTED OPTIMISM AS WITH CANADIANS"

Member of Coalition Cabinet Makes This Statement on Return from Visit to Our Boys

No Longer Do Men Have to Pass Days in Trenches Half Filled With Mud and Water—Gen. Alderson Says Canadians Have Shown Their Superiority Over Germans.

London, Feb. 14.—The third party of Canadian journalists concluded a two-days' tour of the Canadian lines, comprising visits to all divisions. Comparatively little change has taken place in the actual locations held by our force twelve months ago. In many cases they are holding precisely the same positions on an undulating front, which now extends a distance of some miles. Conditions of life, however, have undergone considerable improvement and it is no exaggeration to say that the Canadian trenches today are a credit to any army in the field.

Familiar stories of a few months back of our men having to pass their days knee-deep in mud and water do not apply today. Sanitation in the trench and camp so vital to the health of troops, is excellent, with the happy result that today there are only one and a half per cent. on the sick list. These improve to Ypres, which is already in ruins, no fewer than 10,000 shells being fired in the morning and four in the afternoon, an unusually terrific bombardment. The exchange generally opens about noon and continues until dusk, when the snipers, sharpshooters and bomb-throwers begin their deadly work.



SIR E. N. ALDERSON, Commander of the Canadian Divisions in the Field.

CIVILIZATION'S GROWTH OPENS UP FRENCH CONGO

London, Feb. 16.—Vice-Consul Purden, in a report to the foreign office, says that the gradual increase of civilization among the six or eight millions of natives believed to be in the French Congo will lead to an increasing demand for European manufactures. Two tariffs are operative, one applying to the part which is known as the conventional basin. The Tariff Metropolitan (protective) acts decidedly against British merchants, and the enormous tracts of land which have been leased out to concessionary companies militate heavily against open commerce on a free trade basis. In spite of these disadvantages the British import trade for the Gabon was responsible for 27.5 per cent of the whole, and the Moyen Congo for a fraction over 10 per cent. Trading being based on system of direct barter with the natives, it follows that firms which are represented in the colony are more likely to obtain products and dispose of their goods than firms desirous of placing their goods with houses already established or represented in the country. Among the lines which are at present applied for the greater part from non-British sources, and to which British manufacturers could, with advantage, pay more attention, may be mentioned sewing machines, cheap enamelware, hardware, cheap perfumes, building material, including corrugated zinc, pianos, frameworks, and accessories generally, cement, cheap tin trunks, with and without leather straps, watches and clocks, trade biscuits, felt hats, hosiery, second-hand clothes, ready-made cheap suits, cheap singlets, cheap lace, and soap, plain and scented. All quotations, with samples, should be sent to the head offices in the United Kingdom, for the greater part in Liverpool, and prices quoted in London. It is worth mentioning that the principal agencies on the banks of the main river or the coast. The commercial future of the country has tremendous possibilities, but it depends on substantial financial aid from France for the opening up of the interior by rail and road.

On Monday night we dined with the camp commander, Sir Edwin Alderson, who we found highly optimistic regarding the general situation. Snatching the opportunity for a few minutes' chat with him, I asked if we had arrived in time to see something of "the great German attack in the west," which we had heard so much, and which reports claim, would be made upon the positions held by the Canadians. General Alderson had seen these reports, but begged me to dismiss them from my mind. "I'm sure," he said, "we should like to see them come along, as we are perfectly ready to receive them. Our position here is most favorable. Our men are in the best of health, and as for our infantry, man for man, the Canadian has again and again proved his superiority over the German and no one knows that better than the Boche himself."

"Reports of the closing of the Dutch frontier and the massing of troops on this front are of frequent occurrence, and undoubtedly emanate from enemy sources. They are sent abroad with a definite object in view, as a few minutes' reflection on the case of Salambas would prove. The attack on that place has been talked about for six weeks, but it has not yet materialized." On Tuesday morning I was privileged to see the Canadian artillery at work. The positions held by these batteries—which, by the way, are most ingeniously arranged and concealed—are practically impregnable. For several hours the Canadians, with extreme mathematical accuracy, literally poured the enemy parapets, portions of which were blown sixty feet into the air. German Artillery Shelters.

The Germans on this particular day retaliated, but feebly to our gun, and on making enquiry as to whether this was a typical instance, I was informed that the German methods of firing are very erratic. "Some days," said my informant, "they fire as many as 5,000 shells a day on one of our divisional fronts." On quiet days, such as yesterday, we generally get about 400 between noon and dusk. "Are there signs," I asked an officer in charge "of signs of a decrease either in the supply or quality of the German shells now being used?" "Well," he said, "a very large number of them don't explode at all, and that undoubtedly proves that they are manufactured under unfavorable conditions, but as to whether they are short of supplies, it is very difficult to say. Only a few days ago they poured in

Grand Duke Announces Capture Of Erzerum, Turkish Stronghold

Petrograd, Feb. 16, via London, Feb. 17, 2:13 a.m.—The fall of Erzerum, which had been confidently awaited since the news of the taking by the Russians of nine of the eighteen forts guarding the gateway to Asia Minor, is the cause of great elation in Petrograd.

Controlling the roads through Armenia, with access to Trebizond, Tabriz, and Mesopotamia, the capture of Erzerum is calculated to have immense strategic importance in the Russian campaign in the Caucasus, and it will indirectly affect the Balkan campaign by relieving the pressure on the Allies at Saloniki.

The conviction entertained by all Russian military observers that Erzerum would ultimately be forced to capitulate was based on the fact that the remaining nine forts were of considerably less importance than those already in Russian hands and could be readily flanked, or even ignored, in forcing the evacuation of the Turkish stronghold. The taking of the first fort is believed to have destroyed the plan of defense, since the impregnability of Erzerum rested on the assumption of the German engineers who constructed the fortifications that the position was safe against assault from the south.

In spite of the intense cold and deep snow, the Russian troops took Kop mountain by storm, and dealt the Turks the first staggering blow. Having driven them from this position, the Russian artillery broke through and flanked the other positions, which were like a house of cards, the result of the Russian onslaught exceeding all expectations.

The Caucasian campaign derived great benefit from the Russian domination of the Black Sea, which enabled the army to receive a plentiful supply of provisions and munitions. The number of men garrisoning the Turkish position before the recent retreat of the Turkish army was estimated at 80,000. These numbers are believed to have been considerably augmented by the falling back of the Turks upon this position.

It was before Erzerum that the Russians suffered defeat in the Russo-Turkish war. Since then a strong line of forts has been constructed on the ridge in front of the city, greatly strengthening the position. The failure of the efforts to stop the Russian onslaught along the ridge is pointed to as evidence of the vast recent improvement in the Russian artillery.

The victory has been received here with the same spirit of enthusiasm as marked the fall of Przemyśl nearly a year ago. Contrasted with the taking of that fortress, which entailed a long and painful investment, Erzerum is the first instance of a strong fortress being taken by a whirlwind assault.

MEANS LIBERATION OF ARMENIA

London, Feb. 17.—The capture of Erzerum by the Russians is regarded here as a feat of first importance, the fortress being in any campaign by Russia against Turkey a dominating factor in military calculations, as it is the key to Armenia, both politically and from a military standpoint. Its retention by Russia is considered as meaning the liberation of the long suffering Armenian race.

What Capture of Erzerum Means

Erzerum, Turkey's chief city in Armenia, is in the hands of the Russians. Heavy assaults by the Russians against the long line of detached forts protecting the city, lasting over a period of five days, and described by Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief as "unprecedented," have resulted in the capture of the fortress. Unofficial reports early in the present month said German Field Marshal Von Der Goltz, with 80,000 men, was besieged in the city, with provisions for only a fortnight.

The capture of Erzerum is considered of great strategic importance. From it radiate roads leading in all directions. Over those to the southeast and south it will be possible for the Russians now to fight their way toward their competitors operating against the Persians and Turks in Northwest and West Persia, or proceed south toward Bagdad, to the relief of the British bottled up in Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris, southeast of Bagdad.

The immediate effect of the Russian victory on the situation in Persia and Mesopotamia is problematical, however, for despite the roads, the country is mountainous and there is still much ground to be covered something over 200 miles before the Lake Urmiah district of Persia is reached, and over 600 miles before the junction with the British at Kut-el-Amara could be formed.

Erzerum, an important fortified town of Turkish Armenia, is at the head of an extensive vilayet of the same name, the residence of a pasha, and the seat of an Armenian patriarchate. A Greek bishop, as well as the centre of the fourth army corps and one of the main strategic points on the Turco-Russian frontier.

It is situated 6,200 feet above the level of the sea on the southern edge of a wide valley, surrounded by mountains of considerable elevation about four miles from the Kas-Sa or western branch of the Euphrates, 140 miles south-southeast of Trebizond. The exports of the town are wheat, goat and sheep skins, mohair, and a lessening quantity of galls and tobacco, and furs. The principal trades are tanning, moccasin dyeing, sheepskin dressing, the making of harnesses and copper utensils. A considerable population of the town are owners of sheep farms or flocks in the mountain pastures.

Previous to the war the town was considered of such importance that England, Russia, Germany and Persia, as well as other nations, thought it worth while to have consular agents there. Its capture should mean the relieving of pressure on the British forces in Mesopotamia and a check on whatever plans the Turkish Government have in view for an attack on Egypt.

WARING AGAINST TREASURY LOOTING

Montreal, Feb. 16.—The following statement was today issued by Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway: "The war has, as we all know, added and will for some time continue to add, important financial burdens to those the country was already carrying, and the minister of finance is compelled to resort to drastic measures of taxation for the purpose of meeting the situation."

"The measure now before the house would appear to be about the most feasible means of providing the additional revenue required, but it strikes me that it has some features requiring elucidation, and that Sir Thomas White would be inclined to amend before the bill becomes law. It may be pointed out that if the amount paid up on its capital stock is to be determined by the share capital actually issued as fully paid, some of our Canadian companies, although making large profits just now, will have occasion to wonder what their share revenue and the proposed tax, while others, like the Canadian Pacific, for instance, have outstanding capital stock less in amount than the money actually paid for it, without reference to appropriations from revenue for actual expenditures.

The Man Who Came Back

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS, commander of the Russian forces in the Caucasus, whose capture of Erzerum is another triumph in a brilliant campaign.



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Japan and Italy Will Fight Until Belgium Is Free Again

Have, Feb. 16.—The Allies today formally renewed to Belgium the solemn pledge that they will never consent to peace until Belgium's political and economic independence is completely established.

The message was conveyed with some ceremony by the ministers of the Allies to the Belgian government established here. The Entente diplomats went to the foreign office in a body to present the joint message from their governments. "The allied powers signatory to the treaties guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Belgium have decided to renew today by solemn act the agreements made regarding your country, which has been heroically faithful to its international obligations. Consequently we, the ministers of France, Great Britain and Russia, duly authorized by our governments, have the honor to make the following declaration: "The allied and guaranteeing powers declare that when the moment comes the Belgian government will be called upon to take part in peace negotiations, and they will not act on to hostilities without Belgium having re-established its political and economic independence."

The Belgian foreign minister, Baron Beyens, replied: "The government of the king is profoundly grateful to the governments of the three powers guaranteeing the independence of Belgium, of which you are representatives, for their generous initiative in making known today this declaration. I thank you heartily in its behalf."

The Italian minister told Baron Beyens that although Italy was not among the powers which guaranteed the independence and neutrality of Belgium he had no objection to the foregoing declaration. A similar announcement was made on behalf of the Japanese government.

Holland Faces Another Flood

Amsterdam, via London, Feb. 16.—The storm which is now raging over Holland is causing great anxiety of further floods and disasters. Day and night hundreds of laborers are working feverishly to prevent fresh ruptures of the dikes. The force of the storm is such that all kinds of strengthening material are speedily washed away by the giant waves breaking across the dikes.

Should the storm continue it is feared that two-thirds of the town of Middelendam, in the province of North Holland, a few miles from Amsterdam, will be flooded. In several other towns the waters have washed through the sluices and have reached many houses, the occupants of which have been obliged to evacuate them. Telegraphic and telephonic communication throughout Holland is at a standstill. The New York Sun, commenting on the rejoicing in Germany over the recent Zeppelin raids on England, says: "There seems to be a doubt concerning the credit for the latest Zeppelin raid on the English coast. The honors between the Kaiser and Admiral von Tirpitz. The Grand Admiral should be satisfied with the Lusitania coup."

ARTHUR EMERY, OF ST. JOHN, HARVEY WOODWORTH, OF HOULTON, ME., ARE KILLED

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—The casualty list follows: SECOND BATTALION.

Accidentally wounded—Edwin Cutler, Fruitland (Ont.). Killed in action—Captain George T. Richardson, Winnipeg.

TENTH BATTALION. Wounded—Peter N. MacKinnon, Port Hope, Inverness Co. (N. S.). Wounded—James Begley, Hamilton (Ont.).

Died of wounds—John Hanson, England. Missing—Albert J. Reeves, England; E. B. Broadwell, Pincher Creek (Alb.). Wounded—James Begley, Hamilton (Ont.).

NINETEENTH BATTALION. Killed in action—John W. Williams, Toronto.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION. Wounded—Charles Jamieson, Watford (Ont.); William Jeffrey, Scotland; Corporal Arthur L. Johnson, Toronto.

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION. Accidentally wounded—Wilfrid Surprenant, Iverville (Que.). Wounded—T. Frigon, St. Anne De La Parade (Que.); Ulderich Charbonneau, Granby (Que.).

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded—Aaron Elliott, Toronto; Lance Sergt. E. T. Lane, Montreal. Killed in action—Henry W. Smart, Montreal.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION. Killed in action—Cecil D. Shaw, Peterboro (Ont.). Wounded—Stanley Moulton, Burn Bay Island (Nfld.); Harry Newell, Canoe, Guysboro Co. (N. S.); Albert E. Brooks, No. 28 Compton avenue, Halifax (N. S.); Sergt. Charles A. Smith, England.

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION. Killed in action—ARTHUR EMERY, NO. 75 THORNE AVENUE, ST. JOHN (N. B.); HARVEY WOODWORTH, HOULTON (ME.); PHILEAS FOIRIER, TRANSCONA (MAN.).

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION. Wounded—Percy Spracklin, Winnipeg; Robert C. Brethour, Victoria (B. C.); Robert Gray, Lakes Francis (Man.). Seriously ill—John Gillanders, Scotland.

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION. Wounded—David L. Mills, Vancouver. Wounded, But Now on Duty—William P. Athell, New Westminster (B. C.).

THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION. Wounded—James A. Irvine, Wales. FORTY-FIRST BATTALION. Seriously ill—J. Jaroszewski, White River (Ont.).

FIFTY-FIFTH BATTALION. Dangerously ill—A. Goulet, St. Albans (Que.).

TRAINING DEPT ENGINEERS. Seriously ill—Arthur J. Bicknell, Dryden (Ont.).

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—The name of Lieutenant Ernest S. Mitchell, of Truro (C. B.), reported seriously ill with the 23rd Battalion is the only one from the Maritime Provinces in the midnight list, which follows:

FIRST BATTALION. Wounded—Corporal Alexander R. Mead, England.

THIRD BATTALION. Wounded—Edwin Davis, England.

FOURTH BATTALION. Shell shock—John Taylor, England. Wounded—Ross MacNaughton, Ardrossan (Alb.); James S. Sartin, England.

FIFTH BATTALION. Wounded—Corporal Clarence B. Sweeney, Saskatchewan (Sask.).

TENTH BATTALION. Accidentally wounded—William Earl, Leithbridge (Alb.).

FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Died—Fred. Harding, England.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Dangerously Wounded—Sergeant G. R. Neale, England.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION. Seriously wounded—Spencer Cummings, Cananogue (Ont.). Seriously wounded—Stanley Johnson, England.

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION. Wounded—Phillip Lagace, Saint Paschal (Que.); E. F. Fines, Montreal.

TWENTY-THIRD BATTALION. Seriously ill—LIEUT. ERNEST S. MITCHELL, TRURO (N. S.).

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION. Suffering from shock—Lance Corporal Albert E. Picknell, England.

FORTY-NINTH BATTALION. Dangerously wounded—Thomas Doherty, Edmonton (Alb.).

FIRST CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Died—Lance Corporal Harold G. Riddell, Edmonton (Alb.).

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Killed in action—John Rivet, Bellingham, Wash., U. S. A. Slightly wounded—Captain Anthony Temple, England.

Wounded—D. E. Neill, Scotland. FIFTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Dangerously wounded—Alexander R. Grant, Scotland.

THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Slightly wounded—Bombardier Charles A. Young, St. Catharines (Ont.).

NUMBER TEN CANADIAN GENERAL HOSPITAL. Died—Arthur Burbridge, Calgary.

BELIEVES NEW FEDERAL TAXATION IS EQUITABLE

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Today's Globe says in part under the title "Canada's Second War Budget":

"The outstanding fact in Mr. White's financial statement, the fact which sways all others, is that in the relatively short period which has elapsed since the outbreak of war the interest upon the national debt has so increased that during the twelve months beginning on the first of April it will be necessary to raise \$80,000,000 to meet the interest payments upon the debt."

"The public accounts of the dominion show that the net debt of Canada in March, 1914, a few months before the outbreak of war, was \$385,000,000, on which interest amounting to \$12,898,000 was paid. There entered grim-visaged the destroyer of wealth as we well as of life. In a few months the debt and interest charges of the Canadian people began to climb upward at a terrific rate. Mr. White, in his budget speech, estimated that before hostilities ended the war debt alone might be about half a billion of dollars and the interest charge twenty-five millions a year. If we add to this the interest on the debt prior to the outbreak of hostilities, the tremendous fact emerges that in less than three years of war Canada will have piled up an interest bill twice as great as she has incurred in all the fifty years of the national history for the construction of railways, canals and other services built or aided by the federal government."

"The interest on the public debt by March 31, 1917, will be at least \$870 per head of the population of Canada, as compared with \$160 on March 31, 1914. This huge war debt makes it necessary to economize in all other departments and to cast about for new sources of revenue."

"The era of reckless spending on public works of doubtful utility came to an end because of the lack of funds. Even necessary public works must be carefully considered and authorized only when urgently required."

"The reduction of \$14,000,000 in the estimates for capital expenditure indicates where the shoe will pinch most severely. Tens of thousands of workmen employed on government contracts in building construction, in harbor works and on railways must find other employment. The money that formerly went to pay their wages must now go in paying interest on the huge debt incurred in clothing, arming and feeding Canada's armies and in supplying them with munitions of war."

"While extending agriculture from further beyond, Mr. White casts his drag net widely in the industrial arena. After outlining the corporations to be included in the article proceeds, 'In its application to companies engaged in the manufacturing of munitions there is no limitation of the tax to corporations with a capital of \$50,000 or over. No matter how small the capital, every munition

manufacturing company must turn over a fourth of all profits above seven per cent to the public till."

Proposed Is Fair. "There will be inequalities in the working out of the law and there will be, as there always are everywhere, men who will do petty and despicable things to escape their fair share of the tax burden, but the country at large will appreciate the necessity of the new tax. It is a feeling that companies which have made huge profits out of munition-making might well have been taxed more heavily, and ordinary commercial and industrial concerns more lightly, but after all, the man who is getting a safe seven per cent on money invested in a commercial enterprise during war time is not suffering serious hardships, if a fourth of the total profit above seven per cent is taken for public purposes. "The new taxation will fall more equitably upon the people than would have been the case had heavy increases been made in the duties on foodstuffs and clothing. It is to be continued till August 31, 1917, and this three-year period, from the outbreak of war, set for the working out of the tax, indicates the belief of the government that the terrible conflict, which has turned the world upside down, will be at an end by that time and normal conditions will have come again. It is to be hoped this forecast will be justified by the event. Canada stands the war strain well, but it would be folly to pretend that it is not great and incessant."

Few ships in the British navy have had a shorter life than the Arcthusa; none has made a finer record. This swift cruiser—the could make twenty-nine knots with ease—was only a day old when she found herself in the thick of a naval scrap in the Heligoland Bight where she was severely handled by the enemy, but with colors flying she came out of it to fight another day. She had just been repaired when she was sent out to meet the Germans again in the North Sea, and this time she fired the torpedo that sent the German cruiser Blucher to the bottom. British seamen and landmen, too—will regret very keenly the loss of the Arcthusa. The part she played in the world's greatest war will not soon be forgotten.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing industry of New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. Offer a permanent position and will pay to the right men. Stone & Wilton, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the sale of fruit in New Brunswick. We want reliable Agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly; liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED. WANTED—A second or third grade female teacher for District No. 10, Parish of Hammonds, St. John's, N. B. (District rated poor). Apply to the undersigned, West St. J., N. B., for salary. To Walter B. Seely, relay, Londonderry, Kings County, N. B. 9177-2.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE. WANTED—Ladies to do plain light sewing at home, whole spare time; good pay; work sent distance, charges paid. Send stamp particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

WANTED. CASH Paid for Postage Stamps not used before 1870. Any kind excepted American. A. B. Payne, Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass. 86892-1.

FOR SALE. Farm for sale, three miles from Bellefleur station, Apply, Elms Benson, Shannon post office, Quebec.

Vacancies in Offices. Caused by enlistment of those who answered, and those who will answer their king and country's call, must fill. We will qualify ourselves to advantage of those great opportunities. Catalogue free to any address.

Supplies. S. KERR, Principal.

BIRTHS. HARDWICK—On February 10, 1916, John and Mrs. Hardwick daughter.

MARRIAGES. NIXON-LORDLEY—At St. (Stone) church at 5 o'clock Feb. 10, Rev. Ralph Sherman, Mary L. Lordley, to Lieut. Harold Lordley, of the Divisional Signaling Company, Overseas, Ottawa.

MERRYWEATHER-McSORLEY—On February 18, 1916, at the Church of the Assumption, in St. John, N. B., by Rev. Dr. D. H. Nelson, Harry Burton McSorley, of St. John, N. B., and Elizabeth Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George McSorley, of West St. J., N. B. were united in marriage. The marriage was performed by the Rev. McSorley.

McALONEY-LITTON—On Feb. 10, 1916, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Nelson, Harry Burton McAloney, of St. John, N. B., and Elizabeth Edna Fulton, of St. John, N. B., were united in marriage. The marriage was performed by the Rev. McAloney.

DEATHS. COLES—Entered into rest on the 10th inst., at her residence, Red Rachel, beloved wife of Conrad O. Coles and mother of Mrs. J. W. Coles and three daughters to mourn.

McCaffrey—After a lingering illness, Ada, wife of J. E. McCaffrey, St. George street, West St. John, N. B., died on Feb. 10, 1916, at the home of her husband, aged 72 years. She was a devoted mother, a good wife and affectionate mother, leaving behind her mother, a loving husband, five sons and seven grand-children.

CRAWFORD—At Cambridge (M.) on the 12th inst., Anne, widow of J. Crawford, formerly of this city.

BURGER—At the St. John Co. Hospital, East St. John, on the 18th inst., died of G. A. Burger, aged years, leaving besides her mother, a good wife and affectionate mother, leaving behind her mother, a loving husband, five sons and seven grand-children.

HUGHES—At the Narrows, Q. County (N. B.), on Friday, February 19th, Mrs. Anne M. Hughes, widow of William M. Hughes, of St. John, N. B., 84 years and nine months.

ANDERSON—On Feb. 15, at length illness, Jane, relict of Rev. N. Anderson, and daughter of the late Joseph and Margaret Hanley, leaving behind her mother, a good wife and affectionate mother, leaving behind her mother, a loving husband, five sons and seven grand-children.

DEWOLF—Entered into rest on the 14th inst., after a short illness, at her residence, 209 Millidge avenue, Lowell, aged 47 years, leaving a loving wife, one son and three daughters to mourn.

IN MEMORIAM. In loving memory of Minnie C. loved wife of E. E. Fraser, departed Feb. 10, 1908.

Just Like the Fig. Two clergymen met together one day. One of them was a very stout man. The other was a very thin man. One of them said to the other, "You are just like a fig, you are so fat and so round."

"You are just like a fig, you are so fat and so round," said the other. "I am not a fig, I am a man."

"You are just like a fig, you are so fat and so round," said the first. "I am not a fig, I am a man," said the second. "You are just like a fig, you are so fat and so round," said the first. "I am not a fig, I am a man," said the second.

"You are just like a fig, you are so fat and so round," said the first. "I am not a fig, I am a man," said the second. "You are just like a fig, you are so fat and so round," said the first. "I am not a fig, I am a man," said the second.

"You are just like a fig, you are so fat and so round," said the first. "I am not a fig, I am a man," said the second. "You are just like a fig, you are so fat and so round," said the first. "I am not a fig, I am a man," said the second.

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OF ST. JOHN, WORTH, OF ME, ARE KILLED

reported seriously ill with the 23rd Battalion is the only one from the Maritime Provinces in the midnight list, which follows:

FIRST BATTALION. Wounded—Corporal Alexander R. Mead, England. THIRD BATTALION. Wounded—Edwin Davis, England. FOURTH BATTALION. Shell shock—John Taylor, England. Wounded—Robert MacNaughton, Arbroath (Aib.); James S. Sartain, England.

FIFTH BATTALION. Wounded—Corporal Clarence R. Stikney, Saskatchewan (Sask.). TENTH BATTALION. Accidentally wounded—William Earl Lethbridge (Aib.).

FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Died—Fred Harding, England. SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Dangerously wounded—Sergeant G. R. Neale, England. 36352-1-9.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION. Seriously wounded—Spencer Cummings, Canada (Ont.). Seriously wounded—Stanley Johnson, England.

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION. Wounded—Philip Lagace, Saint-Fasch (Que.); E. Finel, Montreal.

TWENTY-THIRD BATTALION. Seriously ill—LIEUT. ERNEST S. MITCHELL, TRURO (N. S.).

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION. Suffering from shock—Lance Corporal Albert E. Picknell, England.

FORTY-NINTH BATTALION. Dangerously wounded—Thomas Doherty, Edmonton (Aib.).

FIRST CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Died—Lance Corporal Harold G. Riddell, Edmonton (Aib.).

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Killed in action—John Rivet, Bellingham, Wash., U. S. A. Slightly wounded—Captain Anthony Temple, England.

Wounded—D. E. Neill, Scotland. FIFTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Dangerously wounded—Alexander R. Grant, Scotland.

THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Slightly wounded—Bombardier Charles A. Young, St. Catharines (Ont.).

NUMBER TWO CANADIAN GENERAL HOSPITAL. Died—Arthur Burbridge, Calgary.

FEDERAL IS EQUITABLE

manufacturing company must turn over fourth of all profits above seven per cent to the public till.

proposal is fair.

"There will be inequalities in the working out of the law and there will be, as there always are everywhere, men who will do petty and despicable things to escape their fair share of the tax burden, but the country at large will approve of the measure. There will be a feeling that companies which have made huge profits out of munition-making might well have been taxed more heavily, and ordinary commercial and industrial concerns more lightly, but after all, the man who is getting a safe seven per cent on money invested in a commercial or industrial business during war time is not suffering serious hardships, if a fourth of the total profit above seven per cent is taken for public purposes.

"The new taxation will fall more equitably upon the people than would have been the case had heavy increases been made in the duties on foodstuffs and clothing. It is to be continued till August 3, 1917, and this three-year period from the outbreak of war, set for the working out of the law, indicates the belief of the government that the terrible conflict, which has turned the world upside down, will be at an end by that time. It is to be hoped that the forecast will be justified by the event. Canada stands the war strain well, but it could be folly to pretend that it is not tired and incessant."

Few ships in the British navy have had shorter life than the Arcturion; none as made a finer record. This swift cruiser—she could make twenty-nine knots with ease—was only a day old when she found herself in the thick of a naval scrap in the Heligoland Bight there she was severely handled by the enemy; but, with colors flying, she came out to it to fight another day. She had just been repaired when she was sent out to meet the Germans again in the North Sea, and this time she fired the salvo that sent the German cruiser to the bottom. British seamen and landmen, too, will regret very keenly the loss of the Arcturion. The part she played in the world's greatest war will not soon be forgotten.

The trade statistics made public at Washington yesterday place the American protests against British interference with the foreign trade of the United States in a more ridiculous light than before. These figures show that the United States is reaping a tremendous harvest from its business with the Allies. Great Britain alone is taking more than one-third of all American exports.

The Grand Duke is able to report news from the Caucasus. The silence of the Turks with respect to operations in that theatre is significant. They are silent only when they are losing.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local agents in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offer exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We permit position and liberal offer to the right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable Agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly. Liberal terms. Pitman Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for District No. 3, Parish of Hammond. School to open March 1. (District rated "A"). Apply, stating salary, to Walter B. Seely, secretary, Londonderry, Kings County, N. B. 37177-2-28

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, who have spare time; good pay sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

WANTED

(CASH Paid for Postage Stamps used before 1870. Any kind except 3 cent American. A. B. Paine, 1833 Beacon street, Brookline (Mass.). 36352-1-9.

FOR SALE

FARM for sale, three miles from Bellefleur station. Apply Elnathan Benson, Shannon post office, Queens Co.

Vacancies in Offices

Caused by enlistment of those who have answered, and those who will answer their king and country's call, must be filled. Who will qualify themselves to take advantage of those good opportunities? Catalogues free to any address.

THE S. KERR, Principal

BIRTHS. HARDWICK—On February 12, to Rev. John and Mrs. Hardwick—a daughter.

MARRIAGES. NIXON-LOHDEY—At St. John (Stone) church at 5 o'clock Feb. 18, by Rev. Ralph Sherman, Mary Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Lohdey, to Lieut. Harold Leonard Nixon of the Division Signaling Company, Overseas, Ottawa.

MERRYWEATHER-McSORLEY—On February 14, 1916, at the Church of the Assumption, in St. John West, Walter Merryweather, of Berkhshire (Eng.) and Elizabeth Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George McSorley, of West St. John, were united in marriage. The nuptial feast was performed by Rev. J. O'Donovan, the pastor of the church.

McALONEY-FULTON—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Dr. D. Hutchins, Harry Burton McAloney, of this city, to Elizabeth Edna Fulton, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Fulton.

DEATHS. COLES—Entered into rest on the 14th inst. at her residence, Red Head, Rachel, beloved wife of Conrad Coles, aged 85 years, leaving her husband, two sons and three daughters to mourn.

McCAFREY—After a lingering illness, Ada, wife of J. E. McCaffrey, 171 St. George street, West St. John, leaving her husband, one son and two sisters.

CRAWFORD—At Cambridge (Mass.), on the 19th inst., Anne, widow of James Crawford, formerly of this city.

BURGER—At the St. John County Hospital, East St. John, on the 19th inst., Jennie E., wife of G. A. Burger, aged 48 years, leaving behind her mother a sorrowing husband, five sons and three daughters to mourn, the sad loss of a good wife and affectionate mother.

DeMILLE—At Somerville (Mass.), on Feb. 8, Arthur C. DeMille.

MAGEE—In this city on February 13, John Magee, leaving one son, three sisters and one brother to mourn, the bereavement of a devoted and industrious and successful business man.

WORDEN—On the 11th inst., at Jenkins, Queens county, Annie M., wife of Thomas C. Worden, leaving, besides her husband, eight children and twenty-seven grand-children.

HUGHES—At the Narrows, Queens county (N. B.), on Friday, February 11, William M. Hughes, aged 81, leaving 84 years and nine months.

ANDERSON—On Feb. 15, after a lengthy illness, Jane, relict of the late Joseph and daughter of the late Joseph and Margaret Henley, leaving four daughters and one son to mourn their loss. (Summerside, P. E. I., papers please copy.)

DeVOLP—Entered into rest on the 14th inst. after a short illness, at his residence, 200 Millidge avenue, Lot DeVolp, aged 47 years, leaving a loving wife, one son and three daughters to mourn.

IN MEMORIAM. In loving memory of Minnie C., beloved wife of E. E. Fraser, departed this Feb. 16, 1905.

Just Like the Fig. Two clergymen met together one evening. One of them was smoking a pipe. The other objected very strongly. "It is possible," said the smoker in disgust, "that you smoke too much." "Even a pig would not smoke so much," said the other. "Then I suppose," asked the other, "that you do not smoke your pipe?" "No, indeed," said the smoker. "My dear brother," said his companion, "you are more like the fig than you are!"—Scottish-American.

Lanced oil will repelish furniture which has become scratched.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Monday, Feb. 14. Str. Sicilian, 5,807, trans-Atlantic, passengers and mails. Wednesday, Feb. 16. Str. Margaret May Granville, Granville, New York, coal, R. P. & W. F. Starr. Str. Elmer E. Gray, 84, Glynn, in ballast, to load lumber for Geo. McKean. Sailed. Wednesday, Feb. 16. Tern sch J Frank Seavey, New York, lumber. Sch W E & W L Tuck, New York, lumber. Sch. Moama, 284, Gayton, Bridgeport, lumber, Peter McIntyre.

CANADIAN PORTS. Lunenburg, Feb. 14—Ard, schs Watanga, Backman, Cadis, Ida M Zinke, Turks Island; Frances W Smith, Why-nacht, Cadis; Allison H. Master, do; J. D. Haes, Himmelman, Boston; Conrad S. Mosher, Perth Amboy; Jennie B. Ritcey, Naas, Cadis; Ada M Westhaver, Maasa, do.

Cld—Schs Carranza, Lohmes, Roner (P. R.); Artisan, Walters, Lousburg; Mary D Young, Himmelman, New York. Halifax, Feb. 12—Ard, str Kanawha, Harden, London.

Halifax, Feb. 14—The steamer Stanley from Pictou yesterday morning was stuck in the ice near Pictou Island last evening. The P. E. Island, from Charlottetown yesterday morning arrived at Pictou at 5 a.m., the run across taking ten hours.

BRITISH PORTS. Liverpool, Feb. 11—Ard, str Pretorian, Hains, St. John (N.B.). Liverpool, Feb. 18—Ard, str Pretorian, St. John.

Belmont, Feb. 12—Ard, str Horth Head, Jarvis, New Orleans via Norfolk Glasgow, Feb. 11—Ard, str Lakonia, Mitchell, Newport News. London, Feb. 11—Ard, str Henry Williams, Petersen, New York. Kirkwall, Feb. 16—Ard, str Hellig Olav, New York.

Dunsmuir—Faded previous to Feb. 14, str Patham, Chaplin, New York via Halifax for Hull.

Manchester—Ard Feb. 12, str Priestfield, Jenkins, Baltimore.

FOREIGN PORTS. Philadelphia, Feb. 9—Cld, sch Alvin Thierault, Norfolk.

Eastport, Me, Feb. 12—Ard, Willie L. Maxwell, Calais for New York. Cristobal, Feb. 12—Sld, sch Zeta, Remby, Mobile.

Gloucester, Feb. 11—Ard, sch John J. Perry, do for Rockland.

Vineyard Haven, Feb. 11—Sld, str Mount Home, from Boston for Providence; sch L T Whitmore, from Nantucket for New York.

New York, Feb. 12—Ard, sch Myrtle, Lenoxport, Greenville.

Gulfport, Miss, Feb. 11—Sld, sch East of Aberdeen, Fort de France.

New York, Feb. 16—Ard, str Orduna, Liverpool.

City Island, Feb. 13—Ard, sch Nettie Shipman, New Bedford.

Delaware Breakwater, Feb. 9—Ard, sch Advent, Missisquoi, Wilmington City.

New York, Feb. 15—Ard, str St. Paul, Liverpool.

Brunswick, Ga—Ard Feb. 14, schs J. McLaughlin, Russell, Wilson City.

Lynn, Mass—Ard Feb 11, sch Peanquid, Point Wolfe (N.B.).

Machiasport, Me—Sld Feb 11, sch Clifford J. White, St. John (N.B.).

Boston—Cld, Feb. 14, str Acadian, Lousburg (CB); Maslinogue, Louis burg (CB).

Philadelphia—Ard Feb 14, str Amphitrite, Port-Clyde (NS), for New Haven.

Sld Feb 14, sch Hazel L. Ritcey, Nippon Harbor (Sd).

Portland—Sld Feb 14, str D A Gordon, Lousburg.

Ard Feb 14, str Englishman, Avonmouth.

CHARTERS. Bark Antonio d'Al, Stockton Springs to Sicily, box shooks, p. prompt. Sch Eleanor A. Percy, Montevideo to New York, with linseed, 318, May-June.

DIVISION OVER BUILDING OF NEW SCHOOL NORTH SHORE MILITARY NEWS

Newcastle, Feb. 16—Lieutenant J. G. McLaughlin and Sergeant Andrew McMurray of the 132nd Battalion, returned from Halifax Saturday where they took a course in masonry instruction.

Provisional Lieutenant E. J. Benn, Artillery, and Lieutenant J. A. Lawlor, of the 132nd, now at Halifax, training, have succeeded in qualifying for the rank sought, and will soon return. Lieutenants Benn and Lawlor will go to Bathurst and Lieutenant Lawlor will be stationed here.

London, Feb. 17, 6:36 a.m.—A Rotterdam despatch to the Daily Mail says that during yesterday's storm a Zeppelin was blown away, apparently from Belgium, and wrecked at Blerk, near Venlo, where it was seized and interned by the authorities.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 16—Eleven German steamers laid up in the Canary Islands have been secretly armed for commerce raiding and are preparing to make a dash for the open sea, according to a statement made here today by Captain E. E. Maguire, of the American schooner Edgar W. Murdoch, who says he discovered 3100 tons of coal to German agents in Tenerife and saw it loaded into the bunkers of the interned German vessels. The Murdoch is in port here.

New York, Feb. 16—Eight persons died here yesterday as a result of the cold wave which sent the mercury down to two degrees above zero. The rapid drop in the temperature which followed a two days snow storm caused much suffering and greatly impeded traffic of all kinds. The weather bureau predicted, early this morning, that the temperature would reach its freezing hold on the city today.

"Look here, Mary," said the husband angrily. "I shall be late at the office again. It is half-past eight, and not a sign of breakfast yet!"

"So the lady of the house sought the kitchen, with the idea of repeating the new maid for being late in the morning."

"It mustn't happen again," she said firmly. "I suppose you overslept yourself?"

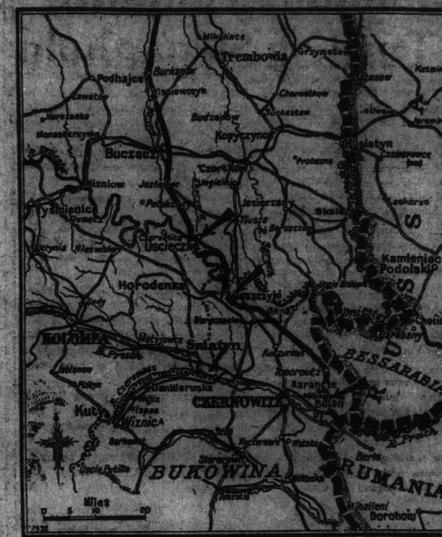
"You see, it's this way, ma'am," said the girl, in regretful tones. "I'm a slow sleeper, and it takes me a long while to get a good night's rest."

"I assure you, madame, my ancestors came over with the first settlers."

"Very likely, we had no immigration laws then."

Linseed Compound is a reliable old English Home remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung & Throat troubles.

THE NEW RUSSIAN ADVANCE



The above map indicates the extensive nature of the great Russian offensive on the eastern front. The Rumanians have crossed the Danube at Uzesd and have forced the Hungarians back four miles at Zaleszczyki, and have also advanced appreciably at Barancza.

IS ESCAPED GERMAN NEAR JOGGINS MINES?

Joggins Mines, Feb. 16—A German who is said to have escaped from detention at Halifax, was in Joggins Mines last Saturday and though he escaped arrest at that time by the assistance of a native, it is believed he is still in the vicinity and will be taken by the heels again very shortly.

Constantine James Gray received word on Saturday to be on the lookout for this man and to arrest him if found.

The officer learned that the Hun was in town and started out to arrest him. He arrived just a trifle too late for the job, however, and the German made his escape.

This particular Teuton is said to have been twice interned and to have twice escaped. On one occasion he was traced to St. John and captured there. Taken back to his village he escaped a second time, so it is said, and put on his old clothes.

It is more of an experiment that any other, but the mate explained when asked regarding the intention. He believed they would be back here inside of two months, easily.

The Elmer E. Gray will unload her ballast today and will then proceed to take on cargo. Her hold will be in the vicinity of 35,000 feet.

TRUANT OF TRENCHES TRUE. New York, Feb. 16—Miss Rose McQuade, probation officer of the Manhattan Domestic Relations Court, received her mail yesterday a mangled envelope postmarked with the seal of the British military authorities in the Dardanelles.

The letter was from James McDermott, who left New York in October, 1914, rather than to pay \$4 a week to his wife and three children.

"If it's a choice of married life or the trenches, he for the trenches," said the McDermott wrote to Miss McQuade that he was a non-commissioned officer in the First Garrison of the Royal Irish Regiment at the Dardanelles and that his pay of 28 shillings a week was consigned to his wife.

"Did she get it?" was McDermott's query.

Miss McQuade recalled that the writer was a truant husband, arrested before Magistrate Harris on November 18, 1913, and ordered to pay \$4 a week to his wife or to jail for six months. He chose jail. When he got out he fled rather than be rearrested.

McDermott, of 449 West Thirty-seventh street, is the wife of the soldier, and the authorities will see that everything is done to get her the money being so riskily earned by her husband.

The Search-Light on the Shell Committee. (Montreal Star).

Now that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has put forward a formal notice of motion calling for an inquiry into the shell committee, it is earnestly to be hoped that the government will not hesitate to join heartily in launching the unpleasant task. Sir Sam Hughes gave us some figures, during his fighting speech on the subject, which were distinctly reassuring. But the public mind has reached such a condition of doubt and suspicion touching the matter that nothing short of sworn testimony and a chance to bring out all the truth will satisfy it. Both sides in the house have now quoted figures. Let both sides now submit their figures and their facts to expert analysis and searching investigation.

The honor of Canada is at stake. This is more important than Canada's money. As for the attitude of the British government, they cannot, of course, ask for an inquiry. They cannot even seem to encourage one. They still regard Canada as "the spoiled child" of the Empire, and most unfortunately put us on the head for offering to make shells at all. But the British government will undoubtedly and joyfully consent to an inquiry if asked to do so by a unanimous vote of the Canadian parliament.

"Why don't you announce yourself as a presidential candidate?"

"Because," replied Senator Sorghum, "I don't believe I could get nominated. And if I did get nominated I couldn't get elected. The position is hopeless. And if I did fill it properly I wouldn't get much credit for it anyhow."—Washington Star.

North Shore Recruits. Newcastle, Feb. 14—Following recruits signed on for C company, 102nd, since last Tuesday night: Feb. 9—David and Archibald Richard, St. Ignace, Kent county. Feb. 12—John Joe, Richibucto; Angelo Ferri, Derby.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets is what you need To Cure Nerves, Stomach, & Kidneys.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are a genuine remedy for all forms of nerve, stomach, and kidney trouble in old or young. They are composed of carefully chosen ingredients, each one of which has definite restorative action on the nerve centres controlling the various processes of life; and thus they give new activity to the bodily organs, and new vitality to the entire system.

Dr. Ramsey Colles, J.P. of the City of Dublin, a man of high eminence in the scientific world, says: "I have great pleasure in expressing my satisfaction as to the curative effect of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in cases of nerve troubles. From several cases which have lately come under my notice I am able to form the opinion that Dr. Cassell's Tablets constitute a safe and reliable family remedy, and appear to be specially effective for nerve and bodily weakness."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alternative and Anti-Spasmic, and of great Therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised modern home remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anæmia, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fog, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Disease, With Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five. War Tax Extra, 2 cents per tube.

Sole Proprietors—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets Britains Greatest Remedy

OUR SOLDIERS HOME AND ABROAD. ST. STEPHEN SOLDIER BACK FROM FRONT GETS AN OVATION

Reports from county recruiting officers to Captain L. P. D. Tilley, organizing recruiting officer for New Brunswick for week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, are as follows:

Westmorland—Moncton, for 160th 36; Miramichi, for 143rd 21; St. John, for 140th 21; St. Stephen, for 118th 1; for 140th 1; for 10th Field Battery, Kings-ton 1.

Victoria—For 118th 8; for 140th 6.

York—For 118th 10; for 140th 10.

Restigouche—Campbellton 5; Dalhousie 8.

Kings—St. John 6; Queens and Sumbury 2; Albert 1.

Gloucester—St. John 1; Grand Falls 1; Grand Falls 1; Grand Falls 1.

For 182nd 19; for 140th 19.

Two Indians Among Chafin's Recruits. Chatham, N. B., Feb. 15—(Special)—Three men were signed on here today for the 102nd. They are Joseph Bell, Stephen Bernard and Thomas Joseph. The two latter are from Burnt Church, being sent up by the Indian chief there. He also sent word that he would send more of his young men up. These are the first natives to sign on here for "B" company.

Denial Report About Soldiers. Ottawa, Feb. 15—Colonel G. W. Mercer, of New Brunswick, has telegraphed to the minister of militia denying the press statement quoted in the Commons yesterday to the effect that many soldiers at Campbellton had been arrested for drunkenness on pay day. Colonel Mercer says that such a statement is absolutely false, and that there were never more than four men out of 200 stationed at Campbellton under arrest at any one time.

Private Emery Killed. According to the despatch received by his mother, Private Emery was killed in action on January 21. He was only 21 years old, but was of a fine physique, standing 6 feet and made an exceptionally fine looking soldier. He was in "C" company, and he and his father, Private Samuel Emery, have been fighting side by side for freedom and honor in the ranks of the plucky 26th Battalion.

Mrs. Emery received a field card only recently from her husband and it stated that both father and son were well. Private Emery has three sisters, Julia, Margaret and Alice, all at home, and one little brother, only two years old. He was well known and popular about the city and the news will cause sincere regret among his many friends and sincere sympathy will go out to his mother and sisters.

Private Emery has two cousins in uniform. Private Earle Emery, a member of the 118th Band, and Private Guy Wright, a bandman in the 104th Regiment, now at Sussex.

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CONDENSED NEWS LOCAL AND GENERAL. The three men wanted by the local military authorities for desertion have been located and steps are now being taken to bring them to the city. One of the men was located at Sackville and the other two at Woodville.

Wilfrid Gribble, sentenced by Judge Crockett to serve two months in the county jail for disloyal utterances, was set free Monday afternoon. Announcement of the intention of the department of justice to take this course was made on Saturday, and the carrying out of the order was effected Monday.

Reports of the Lorneville Red Cross Circle: The circle was organized July 8, 1915, with a membership of fourteen. Officers elected were Mrs. A. J. Langlois, president; Mrs. Albert Cunningham, 1st vice-president; Mrs. William Wilson, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. William McAllister, secretary-treasurer. Work done from July 8, 1915, to Feb. 10, 1916: 180 suits pyjamas, 7 pyjama coats, 205 hospital shirts, 46 pairs socks, 111 knit caps, 47 arm caps, 4 quilts. Cash donation, \$300. Signed, Secretary-Treasurer.

SICILIAN ARRIVES SAFELY. Coated from bow to stern with ice, the large Allan liner Sicilian arrived in port Monday after one of the longest and hardest trips the steamer ever made from the Old Country to a Canadian port. Seventeen days ago the liner steamed for St. John, expecting to make the passage in eleven days, but these on board little realized that they were to encounter mountainous seas, strong head winds, blinding snow storms and blizzards. Such was the case, and for several days the steamer struggled against the elements before finally reaching her destination.

The steamer had more than 200 passengers in addition to a large mail and freight. The passengers included sixty-seven returned officers and men, the majority of whom had served their king and country on the battlefield and are returning because their injuries will not permit them to continue in the strife against the common foe. In addition, there were over fifty sailors of the British navy, who are en route to a southern port.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows: St. John County. J. E. Arthur to William Arthur, property in Simonds. T. P. Kane, to Agnes F., wife of W. J. Holmes, property in Main street. N. M. Mills to Frank Todd, \$260, property in Musquash. W. B. Wallace to Catherine Beamish, property in Douglas avenue. F. E. Wetmore to J. K. Storey, property in Wright street. F. M. Urquhart to J. F. Downey, property in Springfield.

